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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE newspapers speak of the Census Reports as actually under way, and as filling thirty large volumes. We had feared that the time would be come for another census before the results of that last taken were before the public. That facts ascertained by government authority in 1880, should be still unattainable in 1882, does no credit to the gentlemen in charge of this great national undertaking. Yet in several instances recently, all that could be got from Washington was the information that the information wanted had not yet been obtained by collating the various local reports.

Partly, this delay is to be charged to the want of any proper provision for the work to be done. No great building exists in Washington which can be given up to the census officials. They have to be accommodated in any corner that is available. Some of them are stowed away in cellars at a distance from all the public buildings. It is said there is no remedy for this. The work of census-taking comes but once in a decade, and it would be wasteful to furnish ample and permanent accommodations for those who are employed in it. But why should not census-taking be the work of the whole decade? Why crowd all its branches into a single year? The enumeration of the people themselves might be made in the last year of each decade, as now. But the other enumerations are in no sense dependent upon that. Manufacturing, mining, commercial and agricultural statistics could be collected in other years, and a small but permanent census force kept at work from year to year. Every census adds to the number of enumerations included, and even now the list is far from being as full as it ought. For instance, the annual "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," prepared by Mr. GIFFEN, of *The Statist*, for the British Parliament, gives the amount raised by local taxation in the United Kingdom last year. But who can tell the amount of taxes paid by the American people for their local governments, state, county and municipal? And why should our Census Bureau not furnish Congress with a document of this kind every year?

AMONG the sins of Congress, was the failure to adopt any of the proposals to reduce the charge for postage, as well as the failure to give us a Post Office Savings' Bank, such as has proved so successful and popular in Canada. The only advance in the department this year is the likelihood of a surplus instead of a deficit at the end of the year, and such an increase in the salaries of the additional letter-carriers as will enable them to live honestly and decently.

The Postmaster General is disposed to shrink from taking any responsibility in the matter of excluding indecent publications from the mails. He declares that he will treat a publication as unfit for transmission, only after it has been declared such in the courts. This announcement will gladden the hearts of the dealers in this class of goods. They know that not the merest fraction of their wares ever has been, or will be, brought under a formal condemnation of the kind required, and that they only need to provide a fresh supply of obscenities as fast as prosecution has made any part of the old stock unavailable. We think the public will not acquiesce in this distinction of Mr. Howe's. They maintain the Post Office for certain well-defined purposes, which are defeated when the mails are used by swindlers and dealers in indecency. And they look to him and his subordinates to see that no such abuse is permitted, where there is a *prima facie* case.

THE sessions of the Tariff Commission, in spite of the efforts of a part of the press to present them in a ridiculous light, continue to attract public attention as the field in which a great public issue is under discussion. As one industry after another comes before the Commission, it is enforced upon public attention that the chief difference in the cost of

production in Europe and in America is in the wages paid to labor, and that our manufacturers do not always ask for an amount of protection which would fully equalize this difference. In some cases, the pressure of a duty on a material used in manufacture is shown to be needless and oppressive, and the Commission get valuable hints towards enlarging the free list. But the whole impression of the evidence is to show that, unless we are to give up to Europe large branches of productive industry, we must continue our protective policy.

It is impossible to prevent the presentation of statements to the Commission which are both unfair and highly injurious to individuals. Such was the statement in regard to the duty on nickel, made by a New York harness-maker, and gloated over by the Free Trade papers as a protectionist onslaught on a protected industry. As Mr. WHARTON has shown, in his statements before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, there is not the slightest ground for the insinuation in regard to nickel. The duty has not raised the price to the American consumer, for nickel is nearly a dollar a pound cheaper than when it was imposed. It only operates to induce a continuance of mining and smelting operations, which would be abandoned if it were removed. The profits on the business are not such as to induce its continuance, without special security for a market.

The tobacco growers ask a duty on foreign leaf, to prevent their crop from being displaced by that imported from Surinam, where it is produced by coolie (*i. e.*, slave) labor. The internal revenue duties apply only to manufactured tobacco, and their remission would give no relief to the growers.

THE city of Brooklyn sends to the Secretary of the Treasury a petition with very weighty signatures, asking that especial care be exercised in the outlay of the money voted for new public buildings, as they fear the use of this money for purposes of local corruption. Mr. FOLGER will do well to take this very broad hint. Brooklyn is one of those disagreeable cities, whose people have grown used to having their own way, since they forced Mr. Low upon the Republican machine and elected him by the help of Democratic votes. They do not mean to have the results of their victory overthrown by Mr. DADY, the new Superintendent of Public Buildings, whom Mr. ARTHUR has given them. And they just hint to the Administration that they have their eye on Mr. DADY, and expect his superiors at Washington to do the same.

THE Star Route case lingers in the argument stage. Mr. KER having made a very powerful and searching review of the evidence for the government, the lawyers for the defence are occupied with rhetorical replies to stubborn facts. Thus far, they have made no impression on the public mind, whatever may be the case with the jury. Of course the proof of a conspiracy, in the existing condition of the law, is exceedingly difficult, and there may be loopholes enough for the escape of these worthies. But whatever the verdict, the government has affixed the stigma of infamy to the names of the accused, both by the evidence it has presented, and by the line of defence it has forced them to adopt. They began by a demand for a trial, and then exhausted their ingenuity in trying to prevent it. They began with threats of what they would prove, and then closed their case after making a most pitiful array of evidence. They kept out of the witness-box all those who might be supposed to know anything of the transactions in question, after announcing that they would bring Mr. DORSEY and Mr. BRADY themselves forward in vindication of their own innocence.

A letter professing to be written by Mr. DORSEY to Mr. GARFIELD in February of 1880, has been made public through the Washington newspapers. Its publication is meant to explain the part taken by Mr. JAMES and Mr. MACVEAGH in these prosecutions, by showing that Mr.

DORSEY urged Mr. GARFIELD not to give them places in his Cabinet. The mere perusal of the letter excited suspicions that Mr. DORSEY never had sent it to the President-elect. The tone in which it insisted that Mr. ARTHUR and Mr. CONKLING were to be consulted in regard to the New York member of the Cabinet, was much too domineering, especially as Mr. DORSEY is known to have been working hard to secure certain places for his friends, and to have visited Mentor, immediately after the date of this letter, for that purpose. Such a tone is not taken towards men in Mr. GARFIELD's place by men who want favors of them. These suspicions are more than confirmed by Colonel BLISS, who casts still further doubts on the document. It represents Mr. DORSEY as anxious that Mr. CONKLING should be consulted as to the New York place in the Cabinet, at the very time when the Senator and Mr. DORSEY were pulling in opposite directions, the former wanting Mr. MORTON in the Treasury, and the latter insisting on Mr. FOLGER. In fine, Mr. DORSEY will need a good deal of collateral evidence to prove, not only that Mr. GARFIELD actually received this letter, but even that it was written in February of 1880, and not since the death of President GARFIELD.

A GOOD deal of attention has been called to the recent distribution of political patronage in the Pension Bureau of the Department of the Interior. This department was one of the first into which the new civil service rules were introduced. When Mr. SCHURZ was succeeded by Mr. KIRKWOOD, it was understood that no change in this respect would be made, and some hasty steps taken by one chief of a bureau were retracted, because inconsistent with those rules. At the recent session of Congress, the appointment of six hundred additional clerks was authorized, for the disbursement of the one hundred and sixteen millions just voted for pensions. Of these, over four hundred were appointed at the close of the session, and in not a single instance was any attention given to the rules which Mr. SCHURZ had introduced into the Department. The appointments were distributed by Mr. DUDLEY among the States *pro rata*, and made upon the recommendation of Senators and Representatives, without any examinations to test relative fitness. Mr. CAMERON of course got the lion's share for Pennsylvania, and we presume he put them where they will do the most good to General BEAVER's candidacy. These facts should be borne in mind, because they show that this Administration is not merely standing still in the matter of Civil Service Reform. It is abandoning the few points already won for that reform, and is extending the "spoils" system more thoroughly than under previous Presidents. It even seeks to undo the little good that was effected in Mr. GRANT's time, by introducing commissions for a term of years into the Internal Revenue service.

The thoroughly business character of these appointments is shown by the fact that no woman was given one of the new clerkships. Prompt and effective political influence is secured best through the male sex. The women who made application are counted by hundreds, and they are making a united appeal to public sympathy. We see no reason for refusing it. In the great pressure of single women for honest employment, the government owes it to society to give that sex a fair share of any work for which they are fitted. When it refuses to do so, it refuses relief to the overcrowded market for woman's labor, and helps to keep down woman's wages, which is already too low.

GENERAL BEAVER has not, at this writing, made sign of a reply to the invitation of Mr. STEWART to join in a discussion before the people of the justification of their several candidacies. This was to be expected; though we had supposed that some sort of an answer would probably be sent. General BEAVER's political record is extremely vulnerable, and the position which he now occupies is capable of being successfully attacked upon all sides. If his record were clear, and his claim to public support good, he would doubtless accept any challenge to a joint debate which any reputable opponent might send him; but he cannot venture into the lists with so capable an opponent as Mr. STEWART, simply because he knows that every joint in his armor is loose and open.

CONCERNING the organization of the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania, some anxiety is manifested by friends in other States lest it should not be thorough and effective. This is an anxiety which signifies a sincere interest, and it is not to be dismissed without attention.

It is certain that the full force of the Independent movement can only be developed by a systematic organization of those who are in sympathy with it, and that this will require steady, energetic and prompt measures. The threat is very openly and confidently made on the part of Mr. CAMERON's supporters that this will be made "a gigantic struggle," and that "money will be poured out like water" to secure the election of his candidates. This information was certainly not needed by the Independent Republicans; it must be assumed that they have expected from the beginning the most desperate exertions of the "machine" to maintain its control, and to hold on to the "spoils" that form the object of its existence. To underrate the efforts which it will make would be a great mistake, and we take it for granted that the Independent Republicans are too wise and too intelligent to do that. It is to their wisdom and intelligence, however, that we must chiefly look. It is not the movement of a new political machine which we expect in Pennsylvania; it is action from the people themselves. If there were not enough citizens of the State who see and appreciate the need for a high resolve and an earnest vote, then the spoilsmen would remain seated in power.

THE question has been raised "What do the Independents mean to do in Pennsylvania with regard to members of Congress and of the Legislature?" We answer—As a party, nothing. The State organization of the Independents is concerned with the State offices only. It is fighting this battle for a definite issue, in which a decision upon those offices is sufficient. It will neither urge nor suggest any action, or inaction, in regard to congressional and legislative nominations, but will leave it to the people of each district to take such action as they please. This gives our Stalwart friends their chance. If they show any respectable amount of common-sense they can prevent any losses in either Congress or the Legislature. The Independents do not ask even for a fair share of the nominations. They merely ask that the nominating conventions be left free to make their own selections, and that there be a choice of respectable Republicans, not offensive to the Independent wing, and decently amenable to the public opinion of the State. That will answer for this time. Next time the game will be in another shape.

Of course, there will be sharp resistance in some quarters to the reflection of certain Stalwarts who abused their trust in the last Legislature. In Philadelphia, for instance, the Committee of One Hundred mean to make a clean sweep of all those representatives, Democratic and Republican alike, who resisted bills for the reform of municipal affairs and cast their votes for the "Ring." They mean to send to Harrisburg Republicans like Mr. LAW, and Democrats like Mr. GORDON, upon whom the people can depend. But all this lies outside the regular Independent movement. The Committee will proceed by methods which the Independents of the State have refused to adopt. It will make arrangements with Democratic conventions and candidates; it will accept of regular candidates who are unobjectionable. Where it can do neither to its satisfaction, it will put forward candidates of its own in the interests of reform. The latter is the only method adopted by the Independents.

THE Republicans of Kansas and of Indiana both have grappled with the Temperance question in a way satisfactory to the reformatory element in those States. The former declare for the enforcement of the Prohibition amendment by proper legislative and executive action, and they renominate Mr. ST. JOHN for the Governorship. The latter pronounce for the submission of the question to a vote of the people, declaring that the Prohibitory amendment is not a partisan issue, and should not be dragged into the arena of party politics.

The Democrats of Indiana are likely to lose many votes by their refusal to take any manly course. Had they done just the opposite of what the Republicans did, and denounced the amendment roundly, they would have deserved the praise of consistency. No Democrat can support Prohibition without giving up the fundamental principles of his own party. A genuine Democrat believes in personal liberty. He regards government as a necessary evil, whose range of action should be circumscribed as much as possible. He abhors all needless interference with the freedom of the individual citizen as "paternal government." He has no faith in laws which forbid a man to do anything which does not conflict with other men's rights. In fine, he agrees with WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT, JOHN STUART MILL and HERBERT SPENCER, as to the

limits of governmental action. Such a view is both intelligible and defensible; and, if our Democratic friends had "the courage of their opinions," they might conduct a campaign against Prohibition which would force a valuable discussion of first principles. But for years back, they have been in the habit of running away from every issue of principle, to an extent which ought to make THOMAS JEFFERSON turn over in his grave. So in Indiana they tried to dodge the question, and succeeded in offending both the friends and the enemies of the prohibitory amendment.

THE news from Illinois, as well as from Michigan, is unfavorable as regards the corn crop. Cold and dry weather seems to make it improbable that the ears will fill up satisfactorily. The same is true of parts of New York and much of New England. Some deduction, therefore, must be made from the estimates we published last week, and the likelihood that we shall have a great amount for export is somewhat remote. The country needs at least three million bushels a day; some say, more than four millions a day. The stock on hand is so low, that there are grave fears of a corn famine before the new corn is ripe for use.

THE Concord School of Philosophy this summer has been both more and less of a success than in the two first years. There was less of a popular rush, the novelty of the thing having ceased, and the school being reckoned no longer a popular amusement. On the other hand, the quality of the work done has much improved. Mr. HARRIS and his friends have had the material well in hand, and have prevented some foolish displays of what the Apostle Paul calls "pseudonymous gnosis." There is reason to hope that the school will grow in its influence over the American public, and help, as EMERSON did, to counteract the money-getting passion, by insisting on those ideal considerations, which are of not less importance than what the world regards as the only realities. Of course, it always will be open to the charge of unintelligibility. Not that Mr. HARRIS, in treating of the Absolute, is a whit more technical or obscure than is a modern physicist in treating of the nature of electricity. But the philosopher is expected to be intelligible, because he professes to discuss what directly concerns us, while the physicist may be as obscure as he pleases for the reverse reason.

THERE is a general complaint of the growth of the fee system in America, especially in the hotels and restaurants; and a fear is expressed that it may become as general as in England, or even as in Germany and Switzerland. The beginnings of the evil are traced to the influx of English visitors, who, not content to comply with the customs of any country, must carry their own everywhere. Ostentatious Americans would not be outdone by these foreigners, and, indeed, felt a keen satisfaction in the thing because it was "so English, you know." It fell in with the tastes of that large class who have more money than they can manage to spend in any proper and becoming way, and who are selfish enough to wish to buy special attention to their own wants, at the expense of others'. A general rally of all well-meaning people might put a stop to it.

Our railway cars, whatever their faults, have tended to prevent its spread into a field in which it most abounds in Europe. In every European country, a *tip* to the conductor secures the exclusive use of a compartment, to the less satisfactory accommodation of the rest of the passengers. This is so usual that it is thought quite harmless and honest, else Mr. COVENTRY PATMORE, a devout Catholic, would not have written:

"A florin to the willing guard
Secured, for half the way,
(He locked us in, ah, lucky-starr'd,)
A curtained, front coupé."

Yet Mr. PATMORE's lover was a receiver of stolen goods. He bought from that guard what belonged to the guard's employers, and what he had no authority to sell. In America, perhaps through the absence of such temptations and facilities, the conductors are a much superior class, with a fuller sense of responsibility and a much franker relation to the travelling public.

THE arrival of King CETEWAYO in London, as was expected, is to be the preliminary to his restoration to the sovereignty of Zululand.

He is brought to England first, partly that his savage heart may be won by royal and other attentions, and partly that he may be impressed with the wealth and greatness of the country whose power he had braved. It is said that in the India mutiny, those native princes who had seen London remained faithful, at all hazards, to the English power. As one of them said, the sight took the heart out of him, and made him feel the foolishness of revolt.

If the English were a teachable people, we might suppose that the presence of CETEWAYO in London might serve to remind them that they are not quite so competent to manage the affairs of all the world as they sometimes fancy themselves. When Zululand was supposed to stand in the way of South African confederation, they came to the conclusion that the Zulus would be all right if they got rid of CETEWAYO, just as they now think Egypt would be all right if ARABI Bey were out of the way. But Zululand, without CETEWAYO, has proved a good deal more troublesome than before; and he is to be sent back to his people with full authority as king, but with a British resident to advise him as to foreign affairs. The time may come when England would be glad to see ARABI back in Alexandria.

THE Cobden Club was organized to diffuse the principles of RICHARD COBDEN in England and throughout the civilized world. Free Trade was but one of these principles. Another was non-intervention in the affairs of other countries, and a recognition of the right of each to manage its own concerns. But the Club seems to forget everything but Free Trade. It sees no wrong in the unscrupulous invasion of Egypt, a country which had neither inflicted nor threatened any wrong to England, or even to "British interests." It is not because the attention of the Club has not been called to the matter. Sir WILFRED LAWSON, the witty advocate in Parliament of the Temperance Reform, has laid before the Club's committee a resolution disapproving of the Egyptian expedition, and the committee with great unanimity refused to entertain it.

We observe in many quarters a disposition to weaken the force of Mr. BRIGHT's protest by referring to his Quakerism. But Mr. BRIGHT's Quakerism is far from being strenuous. He admits the necessity for war in some cases, but fails to see any necessity in the present case. He condemns the war as distinctly unjust and wicked, even as judged by the standard which treats war as lawful in some cases.

THE sale of livings in the Established Church of England is one of the scandals which long has weighed on the consciences of the devouter members of that church. The right to appoint rectors in most of the English parishes, is vested in a lay patron, and, according to peculiarly English ideas, it is treated as part of his estate, rather than a trust for the community. He commonly reserves the appointment for some member of his own family, who "takes orders" with this view. If he have no such candidate in view, the patron may sell to the highest bidder either the next presentation, or the whole right to appoint. Sometimes the purchaser is a man of straw, who buys with the money of some clergyman and appoints him as soon as the vacancy occurs. Sometimes he is a father with a son "in orders." Of course, those livings are most in demand, which have aged and feeble incumbents, and on this feature the advertisements dwell with unction, as also on the absence of Dissent, the excellence of the local society, the good hunting, and the like. The sale of the cure of souls has always been regarded in Christendom as a grave sin; and since the catholic revival in the Church of England the scandal of these sales has been felt more keenly. The Dissenters point to them as typical of the relation of the State to an Established Church. The London Curates' Association have an additional grievance against them, as the retention of "purchase" in the Church, after its abolition in the Army, condemns the poorer clergy, however meritorious in themselves, to the subordinate and ill-paid positions. So they have begun an agitation against them. They send able-bodied curates to the auction rooms to chaff the auctioneer and denounce the scandal, and with such success that in no recent instance has a living been disposed of in this way, although at times the auctioneer has ejected the curates from the premises. And yet in some instances these sales are ordered by the Lord Chancellor, as trustee for the estate of wards in chancery. The curates, if they will persist, will put an end to

this abomination. The best end to it would be the abolition of lay-patronage. Mr. GLADSTONE abolished it in Scotland, and vested the selection of the parish clergy in the heads of families in the parish.

THE French census shows that the population is now 37,672,048, a gain of 1,569,127 (or $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.) in ten years. The density is 105 to the square mile, an increase of 2 since 1872. In this respect, France ranks below Belgium (486 to the mile), the Netherlands (320), the United Kingdom (291), Italy (248), and Germany (213); but is superior to the rest of the Continent. The slow growth of her population is one of the strangest facts in recent French history. Moralists and economists both deplore it, and say it is the consequence of the general diffusion of property among the French people. As the law divides property equally among all the children, the inheritance of each child in a large family would be quite insufficient to maintain them in the social station enjoyed by their parents. Through all classes, therefore, extends the desire to have few children, so that they may be well off. If the French were an aggressive, colonizing race, their outlook for younger sons would be better. Perhaps they will become such whenever the independence of Canada makes it possible for them to emigrate to a French community in the new world, without coming under the authority of a European government different from their own.

The danger of excessive growth, which MALTHUS taught economists to fear, is not the only danger to society, nor even the most imminent. Greece, Rome and France are instances to prove this.

THE Paris correspondent of *The Times* (New York) ascribes the decidedly unwarlike disposition of the French people to the pressure of their national debt upon the resources and the income of the country. Since 1870, France has taken rank as the most heavily indebted country of the world. Were the amount equally divided, every man, woman and child in France would have to pay about \$164.55. The English share for each person would be \$115.80; the American, \$50.60. There is a very strong feeling in favor of economy among this thrifty people, and an extreme reluctance to undertake any foreign enterprise which may add to their burdens. M. DE FREYCINET overthrew M. GAMBETTA because he preferred to spend no more money on Tunis. M. DUCLERC succeeds M. DE FREYCINET because he thinks it unwise to waste any money on Egypt. Yet France makes one reserve. She would spend money without stint to get back Alsace and Lorraine.

THE Turks continue to play their diplomatic game with much cleverness. Their reply to the English demand for the denunciation of ARABI Bey has been delayed week after week, and when at last it appears and is thought sufficient, it has no signature. Of course, the Sultan will sign it? Oh yes! But there are one or two points he would like to settle first. One is his liberty of action with his troops in Egypt. It would not do to put them under English command, because the doctors of the law declare that action against ARABI Bey as a rebel, must be isolated from the hostilities of those who are persecuting him as the champion of the Moslems. So the Turkish troops must be free to act independently in Egypt; which means, as *The Times* says, that the English contingent in Egypt must be strong enough to deal with both the Turks and the Egyptians.

Then the Porte has another little proposal: If the English will just preserve their *status quo* in Egypt, the Porte will undertake to pacify the country. It will set up the Khedive under the Sultan's suzerainty. It will get ARABI out of the way to some honorable exile. It will save the English the trouble and the guilt of shooting down so many good Moslems. This Lord DUFFERIN rejects peremptorily, but the Pashas have managed, by making this offer, to put England more conspicuously in the wrong before the world.

JUST at present Dublin is full of Land Leaguers and Home Rulers. The double occasion of the Exhibition of Manufactures and the national demonstration in honor of Mr. PARNELL, has drawn them from every quarter in the island, and they are waiting to see what the new coercion law is to mean in practice, and what use the government will make of it to repress free speech and the liberty of the press. It is in this tense atmosphere that the sentence of High-Sheriff GRAY falls like a thunder-

bolt. Mr. GRAY is the ex-mayor, and the most popular man in the Irish capital. He refused reelection in 1881, because he wished to give his time to Parliament. As proprietor of *The Freeman's Journal*, he has been a moderating, rather than an exciting, force in Irish politics. *The Journal* is the most sober and the most influential of all the national organs. But the recent conviction of a young Irishman of good family, on the charge of murdering a herdsman, caused much surprise in Dublin, and among the explanations offered, and perhaps listened to too eagerly by the nationalists, was the charge that the jury had been intoxicated on the last night of their service before rendering the verdict. To this accusation *The Journal* opened its columns, giving the name of Mr. O'BRIEN as its authority, and commenting on it. The action may be technically contempt of court, but in a moral sense it is very different. If the facts were as alleged, Mr. GRAY did right in giving them every kind of publicity, whatever the consequences. If they prove false, the jury has its remedy. But Judge LAWSON chose to regard the publication as an attempt to bring his court into contempt, refused to hear the accused by counsel, and imposed the heaviest penalty which dare be inflicted, sending one of her majesty's chief representatives in Dublin to jail for three months, and fining him £500. Nothing but a fierce personal animus can explain the judge's conduct, and the Irish leaders have done well to insist on the repression of popular feeling, that they may appeal to the good sense of the English Ministry. If they fail to get a hearing, then their case against English rule in Ireland will be strengthened immensely.

(See *News Summary*, page 301.)

CYNICISM IN POLITICS.

A CLEVER German critic says that Pessimism is popular and prevalent in Germany now, just because a philosophical Optimism was so prevalent in that country fifty years ago. Even that polysyllabic language was found insufficient to express the raptures with which the German philosopher regarded the universe. It was the embodiment of reason, order, beauty. Human history was the process of the reason from a relative to an absolute and unalloyed perfection. The dark places of human experience were but shadows cast by the abounding light. Evil was a delusion, or at most a self-annihilating somewhat that would vanish out of experience. So it went on until SCHOPENHAUER got the public ear with a very different and yet widely welcomed message. He identified evil with the very substance of human life, scoffed at human history as a tale of sound and fury signifying nothing, and proclaimed that we lived in a world which, if not as bad as it could be, is yet so bad that the best thing for us is to get out of it.

Something like this has been the reaction of a part of our American public from the once prevalent laudation, not of the universe and mankind, but of this country and this people. They have grown sick of hearing America praised, and their morbid or sickly frame of mind leads them to fasten their thoughts on those parts and features of the national life which call for the reverse of praise. There is food enough for their bitter reflections, as every sensible man knows. There is truth in their worst charges against their country. But these charges, as a whole, are not true, as is evidenced by the fact that the country still exists. Were the picture they draw the true one, society would go to pieces among us, and there would be no America left to censure or praise.

It cannot be recognized too quickly by those who are responsible for such critics, that they are in a diseased state and should be treated accordingly. That they see our social condition more clearly than others, is simply a delusion which they sometimes manage to impose upon the public. No sound eye but is always attracted by any ray of light which pierces the darkness, more than by all the darkness. No sound body but is more sensitive and responsive to the wholesome than to the morbid influences around it. Our national cynicism and pessimism are a kind of intellectual malaria which quite disqualifies its victim from any just and proper estimate of the value of existence. In this, as in the other malaria, the first and surest symptom is a sense of general meanness, and a disgust with existence; and as the poison creeps to the intellectual centres, in either case, this impression deepens and is intensified, until in some cases it becomes mania. Exactly what the substitute for quinine is in this case, we cannot tell; a course of foreign travel has been found

sometimes to answer, while in more aggravated cases it has only intensified the symptoms.

A bad imitation of this pessimistic cynicism is affected by newspapers of a certain class. They catch at its phrases, without reaching its mournful and morbid sincerity. They fear that the country is going to the bad, because their party is out of power, or their policy will not be followed by the party in power. This appears to be rife among newspapers of the Reform and Independent class. Not content with their reasonable and legitimate arguments for the measures they propose, they affect to "despair of the Republic" unless these should be adopted at once. They hint unspeakable things, and spread their own fits of the blues over the face of all existence. Day after day, their readers find "the scroll is written within and without, mourning, lamentation and woe." The whole virtue of the country they regard as concentrated in the few who walk in their ways; and they almost make you feel that no Congress ever will be chosen worthy of our respect, until three editors, two of them in New England, have a veto upon all nominations.

We think these Reformers rather weaken than help their cause by these coxcombries. They produce upon the less morbid public the feeling that the Reform of our politics is a profession monopolized by a narrow clique, which would be sadly disappointed at finding the American people adopting its principles. The rough, and often offensive, criticism poured by Stalwarts in the past upon the Reformers, is not without some justification. One of the notable things of our own recent history is the new departure made by Reform in Pennsylvania. With us it is not the work of a clique, but a broadly practical and popular movement. It is in the hands of men who have the average American's faith in his country, its morality, and its institutions; who believe that the worst faults of our political system are easily remediable, being, indeed, mere accretions upon the surface, and not cancers thrusting their roots down to the heart. With us Reform is right in the line of popular growth, popular instinct and national feeling. It springs from faith in the people, and throws itself upon the people with every confidence of their support.

Considerably lower than the cynicism of Reform is the cynicism of mere party. It is more selfish and more despicable, because altogether wanting in sincerity. It can see nothing good in the party opposed, its measures or its men. The former are proposals for national suicide; the latter demagogues inspired by no feeling but the desire of office. This line of political writing is no novelty. It always has been affected by partisans, and always has been half-honest in the more violent. Wholly honest it never has been, and the people are learning to see through it and despise it. They know that the lugubrious view of politics which they hear in set speeches, and read in labored editorials, is "made to sell," and that these speakers and writers manage to live in private on very respectable terms with the people whom in public they hold up to view as fitting objects of scorn and horror.

This treatment of opponents is not only vicious and immoral in itself. It defeats the ends of political discussion and criticism. The writer who searches his dictionary, week after week, for lurid epithets, soon loses his hold upon all but the most prejudiced of his readers. With the diffusion of intelligence and the spread of a reflective habit among our people, the number of those who can be retained by such writing must steadily diminish. But even now this policy defeats itself. These gentlemen have cried "Wolf!" so often, and with such small excuse, that when any great emergency comes nobody gives them the attention they deserve. Indiscriminate opposition destroys the moral force which belongs to opposition well considered. Unlimited fault-finding ceases to be criticism and becomes abuse.

It may be said all these are truisms. We would be glad to be able to omit the utterance of truisms; but truths which have got into people's heads without reaching their practice must continue to be uttered. That this truth has not got so far as practice is shown, for instance, by the character of the criticisms upon the session of Congress which has just ended. The very grave faults of the session are visible to everyone. But it is charged that it was governed by purely partisan motives; that all its measures were objectionable; that it did no work of value and importance; and that the people were glad of its adjournment. All these statements are worse than exaggerations. They are false. And

their falsehood has the bad effect of diverting to the critics of Congress a share of the disgust and indignation which honest men otherwise would have concentrated upon Congress itself. They make a sort of cover of cloud and dust under which our faulty legislators beat their retreat.

GENERAL WARREN'S CASE.

THE recent death of General G. K. WARREN, at Newport, R. I., has naturally revived the interest properly felt in that gallant officer's career. The press has given fully the record of his military life, and it was one of marked distinction. Graduating at the head of his class, he was assigned to the Topographical Engineers, and with the consolidation of that corps, he remained an officer of the Corps of Engineers, and at the time of his death occupied an important and responsible post in its service. The order issued by the chief of his corps emphasizes the nature and extent of his scientific work, the unusual excellence of his contributions to the literature of his profession, and the thoroughness with which his whole career was characterized. He was the first regular officer who accepted a volunteer commission, and from the day he joined the Fifth New York, down to the close of the war, he showed himself one of the bravest, as well as one of the most brilliant, officers in the Army of the Potomac. He rose steadily through regiment, brigade and corps, serving for a time as Chief of Engineers, when General MEADE was in command, and he succeeded finally to MEADE's old Fifth Corps, with which the First Corps was consolidated. It was while he was holding this high post, and after he had gained a brilliant victory at the battle of Five Forks, practically the closing battle of the Rebellion, that he was relieved by General SHERIDAN, temporarily his immediate superior. That event became the turning point of the whole career of this gallant soldier, and practically it may be said that it was the cause of his premature death, for he had, in the ordinary course of events, still many years of useful work before him. Although he was assigned to a command of importance, the war was really over, and he soon returned to his duties as an officer of engineers, and carried on and completed many important tasks in the line of his scientific employment, and showed, in all he did, his accustomed skill and ability.

During all these years, however, he waited for an opportunity of securing his vindication from the offence and injury done him by General SHERIDAN, and, while he bided his time, he worked ceaselessly, diligently and successfully to accumulate the testimony which should establish the justice of his case. With Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War, with General GRANT as President for two terms, his only course was to bide his time, and only when Mr. HAYES was in office did he secure a Court of Inquiry. Months were consumed in taking testimony and in argument of counsel, and that of Mr. ALBERT STICKNEY, WARREN's friend, whose services were purely voluntary and unpaid, was of itself well worth preserving for its extraordinary clearness and cogency, —and at last the newspapers stated, in that fashion which commands belief until an official denial is made, that the finding of the Court of Inquiry had been submitted to the Secretary of War; that it fully sustained SHERIDAN's authority to relieve WARREN, which nobody ever questioned, and that it relieved WARREN from any blame. There was a sort of compromise character about this finding that seemed to make it likely, and poor WARREN, ready for the worst, broke down under the weight of such a sad and disappointing result of all his labors, and died a broken-hearted man in the prime of life.

It is always possible that the finding of the Court of Inquiry was something very different; that, whatever its nature, the Secretary of War and the President might not find it satisfactory and send it back for revision or further action,—or it may be that the indiscretion of the Judge Advocate General's office, to give it no worse name, was intended to add another to WARREN's injuries. It would be sad, indeed, if now that death has ended his trials, it should turn out that the Court of Inquiry had not stultified itself and had done him the justice he so earnestly demanded. It would be still sadder, if the procrastination and delay of the War Department, and the mischief-making of one of its Bureaux, should have aggravated the sorrows of a life so heavily burthened and so prematurely shortened. The truth will ere long be known; and although WARREN is no longer here, either to be rewarded or vexed anew, his family, his friends, his associates and comrades are still keenly alive to the case and anxious to know the

truth. It is easy to say that, in all this, WARREN showed a super-sensitiveness, and was unnecessarily anxious to be a proto-martyr, and to announce himself disgraced, when in point of fact SHERIDAN and SHERMAN and GRANT only looked on it as one of the unpleasant incidents of the war. That is undoubtedly their way of looking at it, and unfortunately the tone of the press and of the great majority of Congressmen, the representatives of the people, and of a huge proportion of the people at large, takes the key-note from those in authority, accepts their statement, and looks on WARREN as a man with a grievance, and his case as a small matter to worry over for so long.

There is, however, a small residuum of old army officers, especially of WARREN's own Corps of Engineers, where high scientific attainment seems to have maintained a high sense of honor, and of men who had served in WARREN's Fifth Corps and with him there or in other parts of the Army of the Potomac, and of men who were with THOMAS in the West, who are not content with any such statement as conclusive of WARREN's case. They look on it as an injustice inflicted on a soldier of tried merit, by one whose whole career has been a series of brilliant good luck, and who might with great credit to himself have exercised the small generosity of acknowledging an injury done a brave soldier, and thus put himself even more in the right. They see in it just another instance of the same sort of injustice that was meted out to the Army of the Potomac by the authorities, and especially by the soldiers and civilians who chose to consider the Western armies as the great and important factor in the success of the Union cause. They liken it to the preference which was given to SHERIDAN over THOMAS and MEADE, which made him the next in succession for the highest post in the Army, while those who had held important and independent commands were passed over. THOMAS had won the Battle of Nashville, as MEADE had won the Battle of Gettysburg; but SHERMAN took all the honors and the popular applause and the enduring rewards. THOMAS must be content with a place in the true history of the war which yet remains to be written, while SHERIDAN has the place which ought to have been MEADE's. Nashville and Gettysburg were both good for a marshal's baton to their winners.

But there is a still graver matter involved in the question of WARREN's case, greater far than his own personal grievance. It is the slow but sure decay in the army itself of that nice sense of honor which WARREN himself vindicated by dying more easily than living to bear an unrequited injury and an uncleared dishonor. It is perfectly true, that an officer might be relieved, even on the field of battle where he had won a victory, without disgrace. Indeed, WARREN would have been fully justified in saying that the discredit was SHERIDAN's for not knowing the real condition of affairs in his own command. Abroad, it is just such a case as would in Germany have been submitted to a Court of Honor, and, upon their approval, the injured party would have sought redress in an appeal to arms and a conflict to the bitter end. Here we rest content with the judgment of the highest in authority and of public opinion. But the result, in this as in other cases, shows that both have ceased to be animated by the spirit which ought to govern both above and below. STANTON and the War Department were full of the bitterness that grew out of the war and its desperate conflicts over men and measures. JOHNSON's Administration was one of too much weakness to look to it for a better tone. GRANT's long career in office is mainly responsible for the injuries done the public service by lowering the tone of its members and by accustoming the public and its representatives in Congress to a steady increase of personal government, of the distribution of office in all arms of the service as the reward of personal fealty, of the worst blows to the autonomy and independence and good character of the army and navy. Their efficiency was dangerously imperilled by the extraordinary appointments made, in defiance of all tradition. The set or direction thus started has continued in steady downward course, and only recently has made itself so painfully manifest, in the extravagant opinion in MASON's case, that even the laity have been stirred by such a violation of the primary rules at the foundation of all military discipline. What SHERIDAN began in WARREN's case had the excuse of being done in the haste and heat and excitement of a battle,—a poor excuse for a commanding officer, who ought to have full possession of his faculties, and no more make a mistake in the discipline of his own men than in meeting the disposition of the enemy.

But bad as was the offence, what followed was the worse, in that it had the added injury of being done after cooling time, and with the aid of such fresh information as was gathered from all sources. With this fully and fairly before him, SHERIDAN, backed and supported by SHERMAN, as he had been by GRANT and the successive heads of the War Department, steadily refused the remedy which was within his reach. Even when WARREN got his Court of Inquiry, the Judge Advocate, evidently under the inspiration of influence from above and without, appeared as the prosecutor in the interest of SHERIDAN, and SHERIDAN on the stand showed a bitterness that was quite irreconcilable with the calm, impartial position of a witness to the truth. Thus, after years of waiting, WARREN, in seeking his own vindication, was also working for the best interests of the service and the country. Whatever the result, whether in his favor or against him, he is far beyond the reach of any further interest in the issue. There still remain those who were nearest and dearest, to whom all that affects the departed hero, for such he was in their eyes, is important, and there remain the large circle of those who had served with and under him, who are still sensibly affected by all that interested their gallant leader. Most of all does it concern the army, that the finding of the Court of Inquiry should be such as to satisfy every officer that the rule of fair-dealing shall be the guide in every rank.

WARREN might have appealed to his comrades of the Fifth Corps for that vindication which he was allowed to establish only after long years of waiting and through channels so tedious that the end is not yet reached, and the red tape of the regular routine will remain to be cut after his death. He was content to wait for that justice which has outstayed his own life, and his strength and health were sapped by the tedious and wearying years of waiting, while the country was still receiving his best services in the steadfast discharge of his duties. The consciousness that such a life was prematurely shortened by a neglect to do him prompt and full justice cannot fail to touch the heart of the people, still alive to the debt due every soldier; but it is little likely to stir the hearts or disturb the rest of those who are mainly responsible for such a result. It is the want of an acute sense of sympathy, of a nice notion of honor, of a real love of justice, of a full and free recognition of what is due to right and truth, and of responsibility, in those high in office, that makes the possibility of a recurrence of WARREN's case, unless the lesson it teaches is taken to heart alike by the people and by all who serve them.

"BREAKING UP THE PARTY."

WHEN the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania are challenged by some persistent place-seeker, or unscrupulous spoils-peddler, with a demand to know whether they want, or whether they mean, "to break up the party," his urgency and his anxiety are altogether more ridiculous than important. Whatever interferes with the politicians' schemes seems to them like a rending of the political pillars of the nation. If a job which they have in good progress is rudely overthrown, they are quite sure the party is destroyed. "The party" to them is simply a beast of burden—and a very patient, long-eared animal it often proves itself—to carry their schemes safely into market.

It has long been known that in the making of an omelette, it is necessary to break some eggs. Undoubtedly something will be broken in the course of the present Pennsylvania campaign. That is, in fact, the precise object of the Independent movement. They propose to uproot, by an emphatic and direct exertion of popular strength, some of the abuses which have been fastened upon the conduct of their party and upon the administration of public affairs. This will no doubt "break up" somebody's schemes. If Senator CAMERON has given assurances, to this person and that, with reference to the elections of 1883, and 1884, and 1885, and so on, these arrangements may very probably be disturbed. They are among the eggs that will get broken. The designation of General BEAVER for the Governorship was made a good while ago, and thus has the dignity of age as well as the sanctity of the "machine" stamp, but even it is very certain to be rudely handled.

To any, therefore, who think that the party is simply an organization for office-getting and spoils-distributing, and who fear an earnest and vigorous popular uprising, because they know that their private schemes and jobs will thereby suffer, it is not worth while to present

any words of pretended comfort. Let the heathen rage,—let the jobbers and the spoilsmen howl. Every cry from them is additional evidence that a reconstruction is in progress which will be to the public benefit.

But it should be said, with just as much directness and positiveness, that there is no purpose among those who support the candidates of the Philadelphia Convention to distract the organization in behalf of Republican principles, or to impair in the least degree the force with which they are maintained. It is the object of the Independent movement to plant the Republican standard on sure ground, where the party can rally around it, and where it will do so for the greater campaign of 1884. This movement is the conservator of real Republicanism. It is making it possible for intelligent and earnest citizens to hold on to the name of Republicans, and not feel themselves discredited. In the embrace of the DORSEYS, the BRADYS, the HUBBELLS, and all of their genus—not to mention by name the men who represent it in Pennsylvania—Republicanism would come to mean little that any good citizen could be proud of, and this effort, in casting off their control, will be to the advantage of the party as a national organization, assuring its further usefulness to the country, and so justifying its further control of public affairs.

Regarding "the party," therefore, as a voluntary association, on the basis of principle, to forward measures which will put the principle in action, it may be answered, most emphatically, that the Independent Republican movement is not only not intended nor calculated to "break it up," but is, on the contrary, the sure means of preserving and strengthening it. The men who are going to vote for Mr. STEWART mean to do so because they are earnestly devoted to Republican principles, and because they see that these are being trampled in the dust by the mercenary political "bosses," who regard politics as simply a vending of spoils for personal and private advantage. There is no hope for the future of the Republican party, except in the prospect of its liberation from "boss rule," and of its elevation to a better work than a corrupt traffic in the public offices. To break the bonds which fetter the party's action, to break and cast aside the degrading control of "bossism," to break the power of the "machine," to break the contracts and "slates" that usurp the sovereignty of the people, to break up the system by which places under the National Government are handed over by the President to Senator CAMERON'S bestowal and control—these are some of the breakings which the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania intend. So far as these iniquities and corruptions form "the party," in the eyes of the unthinking and the estimation of the narrow-minded, "the party" will suffer,—but not otherwise. All its reality of life, all the merits that make it worthy to exist, will be increased a hundredfold by the evidence given to the country that the men in it are men above the control of the base traffickers in "spoils." The overthrow of the conspiracy in 1880, in the Chicago Convention, saved the party then; the overthrow of the plans of the revived conspirators, in 1882, will again save the party. And this is the work to which the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania are devoting themselves. They deserve, as they are largely receiving, the encouragement of every sincere Republican throughout the country.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE great municipal building which the city of Philadelphia is now erecting, at a cost of an indefinite number of millions of dollars, and which demands a million and a half for the continuance of the work next year, is, as everybody admits, not favorably situated, with respect to an open space which would permit its greatness to appear. The proportions of the structure are so extensive that it would demand, in order to be fairly seen, an open space of large dimensions. Unfortunately, it is shut in on all sides by other buildings, several of which are of a permanent character and great value, and it will be substantially impossible ever to clear these away. One chance of outlet and outlook remains, however, on the southern side, towards Chestnut street. With the exception of the United States Mint, the property in the two half blocks between the municipal building and Chestnut street, is not of great value, and it ought to be acquired by the city before it becomes improved by the erection of expensive structures. To clear off these spaces would give a magnificent view of the south front of the great building, and make it possible to show to advantage the beauties of its somewhat elaborate, not to say florid, architecture. The Mint may be said to be in the way of this plan. But Congress has again

omitted to grant an appropriation to make the needed alterations and enlargements to this building, and it has become a question whether another and better site, having the same or greater conveniences of access, might not be obtained easily in Philadelphia. The city is at any rate, bound to take care of its own great building, and see that it is properly situated.

COMMENTING upon GAMBETTA'S speech in the French Chamber, on the Egyptian question, a letter from Paris to the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that a painful sensation was caused by his allusion to "races who can only be governed by the lash and the ratan." This, declares the correspondent, delivered him over to his enemies. "He might have recommended the bayonet and the mitrailleuse without shocking anybody's sensibilities. The idea of degradation and brutish tyranny is not associated here with military weapons. But the lash and the ratan—'la verge et la courbache'—made flesh creep. To such an extent is the horror of corporal chastisement pushed in France that under no circumstances is a tutor or a governess suffered by the Code to whip a child. Were even a father or mother to inflict a thrashing, the penal consequence might be serious. There is no more revolting offence in French eyes than to show a masterful spirit in striking a human being, whether infant or adult." There is something very notable in these statements, which are undoubtedly quite true. The Latin races have a pride of person. They cannot tolerate for a moment the idea of physical degradation. A blow is a deadly affront. They have none of the taste for rough-and-tumble fighting, earnest while it lasts, done with when it ends, that is shown by the English or even the Irish. The "prize fight" is an institution unknown in Latin countries, and the legal punishments that are common elsewhere in the category of the whip, the "stick," the knout, the "cat," the bamboo, etc., etc., are all strangers in the south of Europe.

AN English man of letters, Mr. ARTHUR READE, has been collecting information as to the habits of literary men in regard to stimulants. Among the data furnished him is quite an entertaining letter from the Abbé MOIGNO, editor of *Les Mondes*. The Abbé, now over eighty years of age, has been an extremely productive writer and industrious scholar. He has published, he says, 150 volumes, small and great, and has learned twelve other languages than his own—such is his own account. But he has had a curious experience with tobacco. On one occasion, when in Munich for a few weeks, and spending his evenings with Bavarian *savants*, who each smoked four or five cigars and drank two or three pots of beer daily (Steinheil, the most illustrious, boasted of smoking 6,000 cigars a year), the Abbé came to smoke three or four cigars a day. He had also anew taken to snuff, so that, when preparing his calculus of variations, a very difficult mathematical work, he would empty his snuff-box (which held 25 grammes) in a day. But one day he was surprised to find himself painfully unable to recall the meaning of foreign words, and remember dates with which he had been familiar. Thereupon he formed a heroic resolution, and since August 31, 1863, when he smoked three cigars and took 25 centimes' worth of snuff, he has, up to the 25th of June, 1882, touched neither. This was, for him, a complete resurrection, not only of memory, but of general health and well-being; he has had indefinite capacity of work, unconscious digestion, and not only perfect assimilation of food, but the ability to take more of it. He takes a small cup of black coffee in the morning, and adds to it a small spoonful of brandy or other alcoholic liquor—this being his day's ration of stimulants.

SOME misapprehension, doubtless, exists in this country as to the law of primogeniture, and the position of younger sons in Great Britain. Some people seem to imagine that they are turned out on the world penniless, which is a view of the matter very wide indeed of the truth. Younger sons, in the case of those families—amounting in all in Great Britain and Ireland to some 2000—in which the real estate passes to the first-born, are usually more sedulously provided for than the bulk of sons of well-to-do families here. The younger son generally goes to the same school as his eldest brother. On leaving school, whether he goes to the University or not is decided by his own tastes. No money is spared to "further his views" in the direction they take. If he incline to the church or bar he proceeds to college, with an allowance permitting every comfort; if to the army or navy, he goes, as Wellington did, to the best tutors to prepare him for those professions, and when he enters them, has an allowance of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year generally, which with his pay enables him to live in comfort. At the death of his father, he would receive any sum from \$30,000—it would rarely in England be less than this, though it would among the smaller class of primogeniture land-holders in Ireland and Scotland—to \$400,000, which some wealthy peers have left to their younger sons. There are many younger sons of English gentlemen who have been started in New York and elsewhere in this country with large sums. In one instance \$100,000 was paid by a Scotch squire to put a son—one of four—into a stock broker's house.

It is argued by its supporters that, were primogeniture abolished tomorrow, the second generation would be no better off, while the family consequence, in which the cadets have their share, would greatly decline.

The real objection to the system is that so forcibly stated by Mr. BRIGHT. It tends to keep landed property in a few hands, instead of dividing it up into a great number of holdings. It is not the younger sons, but the interests of society, which suffer.

The law of primogeniture in England, if law it can be called—limits entail precisely as it is limited in Massachusetts, viz: as to any number of living persons and twenty-one years afterward. Many people doubtless have the impression that an Englishman must leave his land to his first-born. This is entirely a delusion. He may leave his land just as he pleases, if he be free to leave it to anybody, *i. e.*, if his father has not settled the estate. Many great estates are wholly or in part unentailed—notably those of the Duke of HAMILTON, who, consequently, has been racing (literally) through them. A large number of the peers derive from cadets of their respective families. "I believe, sir," said JAMES I. to a Mr. SOMERSET, "you are of the Duke of BEAUFORT's family." "Pardon me, sir, the Duke of BEAUFORT is of *my* family," was the reply.

A PENNSYLVANIA contemporary lately called attention to the condition of children working in mines and iron works. It is asserted that there are growing up in our midst, thousands of children condemned to arduous toil from as tender an age in some instances as six years, and neglected alike in body and mind. A visitor was appalled at the language these budding Molly Maguires used. Of any religion many have never heard, and they receive no education whatever. This is a matter which urgently demands attention, and should be investigated without delay. We have plenty of persons in this city and elsewhere in the State intent on good works, and we hope they will at once proceed to ascertain the truth of these very serious allegations. There is nothing which appeals more forcibly to any right-minded man and woman than a suffering and neglected child. Nor is there anything worse for the interests of a State than to be raising a large crop of humanity, stunted in body by premature labor and destitute of religion, morality, or education. We have laws like those of England, to forbid these abuses, but we do not enforce the laws by proper inspection, as England does.

OLD VIRGINIA SOCIETY.

WHEN Thackeray wished to describe a perfect lady and gentleman, he selected them from the Virginia society of the last century. On the walls of the stately drawing-rooms of Brandon, Shirley, and other ancient country-seats on the James River, may be seen the representations of that picturesque old Virginia society whose counterpart was not to be found in North America. There Evelyn Byrd may be seen, the fairest daughter of her illustrious house, in all that youthful beauty and freshness which made her the wonder and the delight of the Court of England when that Court was graced by the fascinating Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Lady Rich—"seraphic Rich, in whose angel form all the sweet graces were joined." The lovely young Virginian captivated an earl by her wit and beauty, but, alas, "the course of true love" did not "run smooth," and in the tender grace of her beautiful but mournful countenance, we read the story of a disappointment in love which carried the fair Evelyn to an early grave. Fortunately, such melancholy cases were rare, for few Virginia girls went abroad in the olden time, and, therefore, seldom met fascinating English earls.

The fair Virginians, though fond of admiration—as all true women are—have always been true to their loves. A thousand cases illustrate this, in the past and in the present. The greatest coquette, the most brilliant belle, the most consummate flirt, when united to the man of her choice, becomes a peerless Virginia dame, fit wife and mother of heroes, statesmen and presidents. The annals of the Old Dominion are full of such women. In the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society, at Richmond, are several pictures of Pocahontas. They are not claimed to be authentic likenesses of the "fawn of the forest," and they do not recall the traditional beauty of the gentle Indian girl—

"Our own dear Pocahontas,
The Virgin Queen of the West,
With the heart of a Christian hero
In a timid maiden's breast;"

who, marrying Master John Rolfe, became the high-born mother of a high-born race, whose princely Indian blood, after coursing through a dozen generations, is still visible in some of the best ladies of Virginia.

The Virginia girl was carefully protected from all rudeness; her native modesty was never shocked by anything coarse; her gentle dignity was never ruffled by contact with the rough and unrefined,—in that the divinity that doth hedge a king was hers. Hence, that exquisite delicacy, which is the greatest charm of woman, has always been a distinguishing characteristic of the fair Virginian, past and present. Daring, indeed, the man who attempted any familiarity with the aristocratic, cordial, but dignified ladies of the Old Dominion. Their manners, however, have not that cold, deadly repose

"Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere."

Bulwer said he "never met a real woman—never met a woman who was not a sham, a sham from the moment she is told to behave pret-

tily, conceal her sentiments, and *look* fibs, if she does not *speak* them." Had the dandy novelist followed the example of his greatest contemporary, Thackeray, and visited Virginia, he might have met among the descendants of old Virginia society more than one real woman. There are in Richmond to-day, real, true, genuine women—women, whose loveliness merits the praise of De Quincy, that "life owes half its attractions and all its graces to female companionship."

Those old Virginia gentlemen were generous livers—in fact, they lived too generously to live long. Short and merry were their lives; few reached the age of three-score; most of them died between fifty and sixty. But what splendid fellows they were! What an elegant, luxurious existence was theirs! Lord of ten thousand acres, with troops of obedient slaves to do his will, the Virginia cavalier was the most independent gentleman in the world. See him, sitting on his wide portico, smoking the choicest tobacco, raised on his own plantation, and holding in his hands a volume of the *Spectator*, the last poem of Mr. Pope, the last satire of the terrible Dr. Swift, or some other literary production of the golden age of Queen Anne. He is clothed in rich velvet, with white silk stockings, lace ruffles, long waistcoat, Spanish leather shoes, and wears an elegant cocked hat. His hair is powdered, brushed back from his forehead, and tied behind. His smile was courtly, his manners polished but formal, his hospitality royal in its magnificence; his house was large, and its owner was never happier than when presiding over a crowded table, except when mounted on his favorite hunter, and leading a gallant company of ladies and gentlemen in a fox-hunt, with the merry music of the bugle ringing in his ears. His stable was full of thorough-breds; for the old Virginia gentleman spent many hours every day in the saddle; and, on Sunday, he rolled gravely to church in his family carriage, with its four well-groomed horses.

Williamsburg, the colonial capital of Virginia, was a place of stately ceremonies, vice-regal balls, gorgeous costumes, and decorous dullness. The old Virginia gentleman only went there when important business called him, or when he happened to be a member of the House of Burgesses. He preferred the lordly ease and profusion of his baronial estate, where he lived like a king. But his oldest son and heir-apparent (for the unjust feudal law of primogeniture prevailed in Virginia prior to the American Revolution) eagerly exchanged the monotonous country life for the gayety of Williamsburg. He was not the same bluff, hearty, jolly, good-natured fellow as his father. The young squire had been educated at Oxford, had enjoyed a gay season in London, where he had known my Lord Chesterfield, had danced with the beautiful Miss Gunning, and played cards with the young Earl of March, who lived to be the old Duke of Queensbury, the infamous satyr of the London clubs. The young Virginian preferred the brilliant life of London to the studious life of Oxford. He was more a man of fashion than a man of letters—had cultivated the graces more than the classics—was more at home in the club and drawing-room than in the library and lecture-room. He was an adept in horse-races, and had paid dear for his experience. In dress, he was peerless, and astonished his sisters and younger brothers by the number and beauty of his costumes, representing the latest style of Bond Street and St. James. He wore a powdered peruke, with a queue of marvellous length and tied with a gay ribbon. His cheeks are rosy, not like his father's from constant exercise in the open air, combined with generous old port after dinner, but they are delicately rouged, a fashion recently introduced from France. This "pretty fellow" and "roystering blade" wears a maroon-colored coat, richly embroidered, with the turn-back cuffs, made familiar by the pictures of Hogarth; his vest is of velvet, flowered in gold; his lace is the most delicate Flanders; his pantaloons are of blue satin; his stockings are of scarlet silk, tied by red velvet garters, clasped by diamond buckles. Spanish leather shoes, with heels three inches high, complete the costume of the Virginia Adonis of the eighteenth century.

Thus bravely attired, with his exquisite snuff-box and cocked hat with its gay feather, our young Virginian appeared at Williamsburg on pleasure and conquest bent. He could tread the measured steps of the minuet with grace and dignity, bow with consummate ease and elegance over a lady's soft white hand, while whispering a well-timed compliment in her willing ear. But when the time for action came, and Patrick Henry, in thunder tones, called upon Virginians to resist oppression by force, this seemingly effeminate dandy responded with alacrity to the call, and showed that he was able and willing to wield the sword, proving upon numerous battle-fields that the blood of the cavaliers was not turned to water.

When we read of the profusion and luxury enjoyed by the Virginians in the last century—their fine old mansions, their delicious fare, rare wines and many servants—we cannot help contrasting their condition with that of their ancestors, the early immigrants, "whose drink was unwholesome water, whose lodgings were castles in the air." Yet, in a few years, so prosperous was the infant colony, that Lord Bacon, with a prophetic vision of the future, exclaimed: "Certainly it is with the kingdoms of earth as it is in the kingdom of heaven, sometimes a grain of mustard-seed proves a great tree." In those early times, Virginia labored under the disadvantage of being ruled by royal governors, most of whom were incapable, many of whom were dishonest,

few of whom were friendly, none of whom were natives of the colony. One of the worst of these was Sir William Berkeley, a man of despotic disposition and infamous record, who was so hopelessly ignorant that he "thanked God there were no free schools, nor printing in Virginia; and hoped there should be none these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them. God keep us from both!" It was this besotted governor who tried to crush out the true spirit of independence, which was the birthright of Virginia, by putting to death Thomas Hansford, William Drummond, Major Cheeseman, and other brave men, whose lives were worth all the royal governors, with one or two exceptions.

As we began by speaking of the lovely dames of Virginia, so we are irresistibly drawn to them in concluding this article. Let us assume the privilege of a chronicler, and attend one of the stately colonial balls at Williamsburg. The best society of old Virginia was there, but the best and most attractive portion of it were the beautiful daughters of those ancient families that had for nearly two hundred years been the masters of princely domains. Take one as the representative of all the fair throng. See her as she moves with rare grace through the favorite Virginia dance—how bright her eyes—how truly refined each movement—what sweetness in that glance—how daintily she steps along the glossy floor—what a rich costume! Shall we describe it? The hair which falls in graceful curls over a neck of snowy whiteness is all her own—so is the lovely color in her cheek. Around her slender, shapely throat we see the costly *pointe de Venise* lace, yellow, as was then the fashion; her cherry-colored silk bodice sets off the matchless beauty of her figure. The ample sleeves fell over an alabaster arm, delicately tapered; the underskirt was of flowered satin, and the gown was looped back, and fell in large furlows to the dainty feet, which were encased in white satin slippers, with heels two inches high. Her ornaments were rings, bracelets and brooches of gold and precious stones.

That fair Virginian has long since danced her last minuet—she played her part well in society, and in woman's truest, sweetest world, the home circle—and all that remains to tell us she once lived is the sweet memory of her kept alive by family traditions and filial love,

"Whose fragrance lives in many lands,
Whose beauty stirs the earth,
And lights the realms of many homes
With loveliness and worth."

EUGENE L. DIDIER.

MODERN EXPLOSIVES.

IN no department of modern science has the world of late years advanced more rapidly than in the knowledge of destructive agencies. Dynamite, nitro-glycerine, and all the terrible secret servants of chemistry, have been revealed by modern investigators to the world, which has only too eagerly accepted and adopted them; and their effects, if not their names and nature, have become familiar to the un-instructed, as well as to the expert. When these great annihilating forces were first condensed into available form, and began to be commonly used as the creatures of men's bidding, grave accidents often occurred from negligence, or ignorance, or carelessness, in handling them. But men have learned to use precautions in their dealings with such treacherous substances, and now give warning—"Handle with care," "dangerous," to put men on their guard against tampering with such formidable agencies. There is, however, another class of explosives almost as dangerous as these, within such easy reach that they are liable to fall into the hands of the inexperienced, without any cautionary signal being attached to indicate the risks. Unless one is fully prepared, in cool blood, and with a clear apprehension of results, to accept the consequences, theories are nearly as dangerous possessions as loaded pistols, which look harmless enough, but which at a very slight shock may go off, in inexperienced hands in quite an unexpected manner. The connection between theory and practice has often been undervalued and considered an indirect and variable one; but in the widening sphere of the speculations that are thronging about us, there is a tendency to make the relation closer and more constant. A "theorist" was apt to be looked upon as a vague and unpractical person, who detached himself from common-place realities, whose speculations were abstract and abstruse, and tended "no-whither" in particular. A man's notions about "the milky way," or the formation of the crust of the earth, or the origin of the Homeric epic, or the existence of evil, need not prevent his accepting the accumulated experience of his ancestors in regard to conduct and his relations with the rest of his species. But speculation has now come to deal so familiarly with social problems of every description, that "theories" may have a very close bearing on the facts of daily life. Everything from Genesis to Revelations, the past, the present and the future, has become an open question. To the minds of many men, the whole system of morality has shifted its basis and is capable of reconstruction, or at least may be required to justify itself before claiming their acceptance.

Great as is the change which has taken place within the last fifty years, in the relative position of the different classes of society, it is scarcely so great as that which has silently and rapidly taken place in

the relative position of men and women. Formerly women were treated on the same system as children. This does not at all mean that they were necessarily oppressed or ill used, or harshly dealt with, any more than carefully and affectionately brought up children. Often the greatest respect and tenderness and solicitude were shown to them, but, technically speaking, they were considered as children. As much liberty, as much knowledge, as much initiation as was sincerely thought good for them was allowed them; but limitations were necessary. Their standpoint was always the traditional one; there were certain rigidly fixed premises from which they might reason if they chose, but the given basis was always there as a *point d'appui*. Women have always felt the pressure of tradition much more severely than men, and have had much less opportunity of initiation. But one of the constant tendencies of civilization has been to neutralize mere physical and arbitrary disparities, and, by virtue of the principle of evolution, the sphere of action and thought for women has been much enlarged. Women are now growing up to know all things, to scan all things, to essay all things, to achieve all things, with a freedom that was formerly considered the prerogative of men only. The explosive materials of speculation have been put frankly within their reach, and they now walk about, tranquilly handling their loaded pistols with an assurance and sang-froid that make one watch with some interest for the result. They have not yet sufficiently proved the destructive power of these new weapons, to be very cautious in the use they make of them, and it is yet far from demonstrated if that use will be entirely to their own advantage. The gift of freedom has never been quite unaccompanied with perils in the beginning, because the implied responsibility, which is the basis of all real freedom, is apt to be at first ignored, and liberty of action, which is far the most obvious feature, is the only point which is fully recognized. In the present condition of things, there is much in the social structure that, from an *a priori* point of view, seems far from an ideal condition, much that is unfair, arbitrary and disproportioned. In spite of all the "modern improvements" in woman's position, much lingering convention that was based on the inequality theory has survived, and now appears merely arbitrary and oppressive. It seems quite safe to range freely over this new ground in a speculative way, giving one's mind the widest scope, while one's feet are really treading obediently in the firm beaten track where many generations have trod before. Entire liberty of thought has become a glorious mental necessity. We can combine the luxury of the widest and most daring speculations, with the most decorous and traditional conduct. But we are apt to forget that thought makes channels into which our acts naturally flow, without our being conscious of having prepared a way for them. An idea which is perfectly familiar to our mind cannot inspire us with very strong alarm or aversion, as it could when it was only a rare and infrequent guest. It has often been said that it was a dangerous amusement to plan a murder with great completeness and ingenuity, even if one was in perfect charity with all men; as, if a moment of pressure should arise, when the charity was temporarily suspended, there might come a strong temptation to put into practice a well devised plan with which the mind had become familiar.

The *a priori* basis is not a very safe or sound one, on which to found theories in the matter of social questions. We can no more take an *a priori* view of social questions, than we can take it of the universe or of human nature. We have to deal, not only with existing facts, but with their complex mutual relations—not with what might be, but with what is and will be. Whatever is violently at variance with our personal desires and inclinations often seems unjust and unnatural, but the whole structure of civilization is in a certain sense an unnatural state, as it is mainly a contradiction or modification of natural impulses, and consists largely in subordinating the individual will to the general advantage, and not in making the general good secondary to the gratification of the individual will, as was the case in the cruder forms of society. The relations between men and women are a particularly delicate and intricate question, involving, as it does, in its more complex ramifications, the whole fabric of society, and cannot be satisfactorily considered from an *a priori* point of view. Many of the primitive instincts of man have been modified or transfigured by the discipline of a more regulated state of society. In the individual, the fighting instinct, the predatory instinct, the parental instinct, and many other primary impulses, have been often almost obliterated, but certain social instincts seem to remain almost untouched, perhaps only emphasized by a more complex civilization.

In honestly revising one's moral code it is not sufficient to regard only the isolated case or the individual—may not a certain individual in given circumstances act in such a way? but, says Kant in his definition of moral conduct, "act always in such a manner that the immediate motive of your will may become a universal rule for all intelligent beings." We are not only to regard what the individual may incline to, but what is for the highest good of the greatest number; not what the individual may, without immediate personal detriment, permit himself, but what tends to produce the most elevated type of character,—a certain amount of self-control, more than any other single trait, is essential to producing the highest type of character. We see this glorification of self-restraint in all ages which have had profound aspirations for moral

beauty, in the excesses to which, like all human enthusiasm, it was prone to run in the stoicism of Greece and Rome, the asceticism of the Buddhist, and the Christianity of the early church and the Puritanism of modern England. This quality of self-control is more deeply ingrained, when right and wrong are inculcated as arbitrary principles, and the intrinsic nature of good and evil is maintained, and results are regarded as a mere incident and not as the test of conduct, for consequences in the individual case seem often so easily eluded. When the choice lies between gratification of personal inclinations on the one hand, and a nearer approach to the highest type on the other, it requires a strongly disciplined will not to prefer immediate pleasure to remote and indefinite future benefit to the individual or to the race. Here comes in the great advantage of "principle," or an arbitrary standard of action. It cuts the knot at once and dispenses with all the internal debate and all the silent sophistry, that has to be combated in triumphing over inclination.

Theories in such complex matters as social problems are apt to be very incomplete, because they almost always regard the question from the ideal point of view, and persist in isolating a particular set of facts from other facts that seem to be independent, but are in reality closely connected with them. From the ideal point of view, there is certainly no good reason why men should be allowed great liberty in following out their social instincts, while women in the same matters should be allowed no liberty whatever. This is a subject which is coming to be freely and somewhat resentfully theorized upon by women, in most cases by women whose practice is entirely decorous and in conformity with the prejudices of society, and who perhaps have no personal desire for emancipation in this respect. But those women who handle their explosive weapons so fearlessly and confidently, do not always remember that when the barriers of prejudice, tradition and arbitrary principle are once shattered, it is often merely a question of the strength of moral traditions or a caprice of temperament or circumstances that prevents the theory from sliding into practice, and this, in view of the retrograde and immature state of public opinion on this subject, and the strength of the Philistine camp, might not result happily for the individual experimentalist. The question is not whether the present social regulations are the most ideally just and perfect that could be devised; but whether the converse of the proposition is conceivable, whether a refined and highly developed society—given human nature as it is—could exist without them. In every advance in the material machinery of civilization—electric lights, elevated railways, and of many other valuable and useful nuisances,—hundreds are daily inconvenienced and annoyed for the benefit of thousands, and in the same way in questions of morals the gratification of the individual has to be subordinated to the general advantage.

LORD CLANRICKARDE.

THE New York *Times*, in an article suggested by the murder of Lord Clanrickarde's Irish agent, lately asserted that Lord Palmerston once wrecked his administration by taking the late Lord Clanrickarde into it. The New York *World* thereupon emphatically stated, next day, that Lord Clanrickarde was never a member of either of Lord Palmerston's administrations, and ridiculed the idea that that Premier's pig-headed friendship for Lord Clanrickarde had induced him to take him into his government. In both these points, however, the *World* erred. Lord Clanrickarde was undoubtedly a member of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, and his inclusion therein was a remarkable episode, inasmuch as it unquestionably led, perhaps for the first time in English political history, to the fall of a ministry on account of the private character of one of its members.

Lord Clanrickarde, the heir of the de Burghs, started in life as "only an Irish peer"—a current phrase in England. He was, however, pretty well off, and had a fine ancestral castle frowning over the Shannon, and that extraordinary collection of shanties known as the village of Portumna. But he had no idea of hiding his light under a Galway bushel. He went to England, was notable for both ambition and ability, surpassed all noble competitors in manly sports, and at length was announced as the future husband of George Canning's handsome and clever only daughter. It did not prove, for the lady at least, a very felicitous union, for Lord Clanrickarde did not include among his many gifts high moral instincts, and his young wife was destined soon to discover this deficiency in her lord. Not long after their marriage, they were invited to a great dinner, given in fact for them, but Lord Clanrickarde said he could not possibly go, on account of an important engagement for that evening. This was decisive, and the invitation was refused. On the evening when the dinner was to have taken place, Lady Clanrickarde went to dine alone with a lady friend, in Albemarle Street, nearly opposite Grillon's Hotel. "Come here," said her friend, who was seated at the window, "Mlle. — (naming a famous *danseuse*) 'is giving a dinner to-night, and we shall see who goes.'" After a few minutes, a carriage drove up, and the fun was gone for one of the lookers on, for out stepped Lord Clanrickarde! There was a "scene," of course, next day, but Lady Clanrickarde, proud though she was, was destined to endure many and more acute humiliations.

Lord Clanrickarde's reputation grew worse and worse, but his abilities were good, and he was "the man for Galway," since he was, as Irish

landlords go, liberal, and further got many places in the public service for Irishmen, which covered a multitude of sins; and Lord Palmerston, an old *bon camarade* of his, and friend of Lady Clanrickarde, thought he might risk his appointment as Lord Privy Seal when Lord Harrowby resigned in December, 1857. But an ominous growl almost immediately was heard through the land, which grew louder and louder, and an admirably drawn cartoon in *Punch* depicting Lord Clanrickarde, in the livery of a "tiger," standing behind Lord Palmerston's cabriolet, with the words: "The Premier's new foot-boy with *such* a character," inscribed beneath, hit in a conspicuous degree the sentiment of the hour.

The cry against the appointment grew louder and louder, and, before Lord Clanrickarde had been two months in his Cabinet, Lord Palmerston resigned, and the London *Times*, his staunchest supporter, said, on February 23d, 1858: "Lord Palmerston has not been able to withstand the sinister influences which tend to lead every public man into favoritism and jobbery. The Premier, we must repeat, has been very ill advised—advised to his own ruin in respect to many of his recent appointments. . . . But the chief error was the introduction of Lord Clanrickarde into the Cabinet. All the late Premier's friends agree in thinking that this act, more than any public measure, contributed to his overthrow. Throughout the country, in all ranks of society, and on both sides of both Houses, it was felt as a public scandal—as an outrage on public feeling." The only error made by the New York *Times* was in attributing to Lord Clanrickarde the appointment, under Lord Palmerston, of Postmaster-General (which he had held under a former administration) instead of that of Lord Privy Seal.

SCIENCE.

TYNDALL'S "FLOATING MATTER IN THE AIR."

THIS volume ("Essays on the Floating Matter in the Air, in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection." By John Tyndall, F. R. S. New York. D. Appleton & Co.) contains the whole of Professor Tyndall's researches into the organic matter contained in the air, and its effects upon infusions of various kinds, together with his arguments in favor of the germ theory of the origin of contagious disease. So ably, thoroughly and conscientiously were the experiments carried out, that the results cannot be disputed by any impartial mind, and those who continue to doubt the truth, or the entire truth, of the germ theory, as commonly understood, must base their argument upon the data given by its great advocate. Professor Tyndall's position cannot be thoroughly appreciated without a careful study of the experiments on which it is founded, and for this purpose it is necessary to read the book, as the short résumé which follows is totally insufficient to enable those unacquainted with the subject to grasp it in its entirety, although it may prove of use to refresh the memory of those who have perused separately the essays that are thrown together in this volume.

In the course of researches upon the decomposition of vapors by light, our author had to remove the atoms which float in the air, and cause the visibility of light by dispersing it. Failing with caustic potash and sulphuric acid, he tried the flame of a spirit-lamp with success. This proved that the dust was organic, and it was finally found that a plug of cotton-wool, tightly rammed into the tube through which the air passed, kept back the motes, and caused a beam of light that passed through the tube to become invisible. The discovery of the organic nature of the motes "that people the sunbeam," was very naturally connected by Professor Tyndall with the results obtained by Pasteur, in his investigations upon "pébrine" and "la flacherie," diseases of the silkworm from which France had suffered largely, and the former of which he clearly proved to be invariably connected with parasitic corpuscles which invaded every organ; also with the discovery of Schroeder and Pasteur, that air filtered through cotton-wool was incapable of generating microscopic life; and with the fact that Von Recklingshausen, of Würzburg, had many times succeeded in preserving blood for from three to five weeks in a living state by heating all the instruments used to a red heat, and keeping the cups employed free from currents of air.

Prof. Tyndall then caused a chamber to be constructed in such a manner that its only communication with the outside air was by means of tubes several times bent, yet so that he could charge test-tubes placed within it. When first made, the air within this chamber was full of motes, but three days of quiet caused all this floating matter to be deposited on the interior surface, where it was retained by a coating of glycerine varnish. In this moteless air were placed test-tubes containing various organic infusions, while other tubes containing the same substance were at the same time exposed to the outside air. The result was invariably that the exposed tubes developed low organic life in abundance, while the protected tubes were free from it, and this with twenty-six different infusions of great strength, all of them becoming concentrated three or fourfold by evaporation. The protected liquids were boiled for five minutes to sterilize them, but when afterwards exposed to the air, or infected by a drop of liquid containing germs, they quickly swarmed with life.

It is not necessary that actual *Bacteria*, or other organisms of sim-

ilar low grade, be present in the air or water—it is sufficient that their germs be present, and these germs are ultra-microscopic, revealing their presence collectively by rendering visible a beam of light, and proving their potentiality by their action upon matter exposed to them. Were spontaneous generation a fact in the present order of the universe, why did it not occur in infusions specially adapted for the growth of life, but protected from the moths—the infinitesimal germs of the air?

Experiments conducted with infusions in filtered air, calcined air (the organic particles burned out), and in a vacuum, resulted the same as those within the closed chambers.

Experiments were then conducted upon trays containing 100 test-tubes filled with hay, mutton and beef infusions, and exposed to the open air. First one and then another developed *Bacteria* or mould, much in the same irregular way that a plague strikes first one and then another among a population, but in five days every one was smitten. In some the organisms were few, in others many, in some active, in others languid, and the conclusion Prof. Tyndall drew from their behavior was that the germs float through the air in groups or clouds, each cloud missing some and infecting others.

The believers in heterogenesis had affirmed that a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit kills all germs, and that all life that is developed after exposure to such a temperature must be spontaneously generated.

Our author's previous experiments had proved that five minutes' boiling, in the then condition of the air in the laboratory, was sufficient to sterilize an infusion, but experiments conducted the ensuing year in the same spot failed to give the same result. The time of boiling was extended to an hour, but freedom from life was not secured, although a gradual diminution of it was shown. Yet infusions of fresh vegetables exposed to five minutes' boiling in a laboratory in Kew Gardens were sterilized. Clearly the air in the London workroom was in some manner contaminated. Some very old hay had been kept for making infusions, and experiments were now tried to prove the resistance of desiccated germs to heat, with the result that four hours' continuous boiling failed to sterilize those from the oldest hay, and occasionally five, six, and even eight hours did not accomplish it. Here, then, was the cause of the infection of the laboratory. The dried *Bacteria* germs contained in this old hay resisted the action of boiling water as some dried seeds do, and their persistent vitality was but a repetition of that shown by the grain buried with Egyptian mummies. After perfect sterilization had been attained by several hours' boiling, a drop of the distilled water in which a small bunch of hay had been washed was introduced into the test-tube; in fourteen hours it became clouded with *Bacteria*.

But living *Bacteria* are killed by a temperature far below that of boiling water, and the dried resistant germ must, therefore, when on the point of development, become more sensitive to heat. Suppose heat is applied discontinuously at intervals, will not all the germs be killed as they successively approach the period of their development? The experiment was tried with perfect success. Successive boilings of one minute duration, carried on during two or three days, at intervals of twelve hours, or less if in a warm room, were found sufficient to kill the hardiest germs.

Other experiments proved the germinal character of the ultra-microscopic particles in the air, by showing that defect or excess of oxygen killed them as surely as such conditions destroy higher life.

Summarizing these experiments and those of Pasteur, Koch, and others, our author argues most conclusively against spontaneous generation, and somewhat less conclusively, though with great plausibility and evidently full conviction, in favor of the germ theory of disease.

Setting aside the action of organic particles, living or dead, upon infusions or wounds, let us enquire in what manner the contagion of small-pox or any other infectious disease is communicated. Is it through the skin, or through the lungs? Evidently, the delicate membranes of the air-cells are more easily affected than the integument. Yet Prof. Tyndall gives the evidence of Prof. Lister, one of the most famous of surgeons, to the effect that, if the lung be punctured by the fragment of a rib, and blood, accompanied by the air contained in the lung, pass into the pleural cavity, decomposition does not ensue, *proving that the air-passages and cells of the lungs form a most efficient filter*. Prof. Tyndall verified this by the action upon a beam of light of air from the depths of his own lungs. If then, the lungs are a perfect filter for germs, how can germs enter the system with the breath? The alcohol of beer is caused by the yeast-plant, and that of wine by the *Torula* germs which adhere to the outside of the grapes, and develop when the whole is pressed together. These actions of fermentation are by our author homologized with those of putrefaction, different kinds of organisms producing different products from the tissues at the expense of which they develop. But until the life-history of each organic species has been followed out, and it has been proved that forms thought to be distinct are at the present date actually so, and not, as may be the case with some of them, modifications produced by the environment, suitable or unsuitable, healthy or unhealthy, it will not do to confidently assert that each contagious disease in which a *Bacterium*, *Bacillus*, or *Vibrio* may be found is produced by that organism. Moreover, fermentation is life without air, and Pasteur and others have proved that the

cells of the fruits themselves, if deprived of oxygen, cause fermentation, producing alcohol at the expense of their own sugar. May not animal cells, by innutrition deprived of oxygen, act in a similar way, and thus set up putrescent action within the body, poisoning not only the animal itself, but the parasitic organisms which are always present in health as well as in disease, and thus rendering them the carriers of the disease to other animals?

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

SHIELDS'S ORDER OF THE SCIENCES.—Classifications of the Sciences, like scientific classifications, are numerous, yet, as our author ("The Order of the Sciences, an Essay on the Philosophical Classification and Organization of Human Knowledge." By Charles W. Shields, Professor in Princeton College. New York, Chas. Scribner's Sons) rightly says, "The ascertainment of the true normal order of the sciences is not merely a crying want in literature and in education, but is an essential part of the structure of science itself." He next shows the importance of distinguishing between the true sciences and their appliances and applications. The appliances of science include languages, belles lettres, grammar, rhetoric, logic, and mathematics; while all the useful and fine arts are but applications of the true sciences. The classifications of Bacon, Coleridge, Whewell, Stewart, Ampère, Comte, Spencer, Fiske and others are passed in review, and objections to each noted. Starting with the propositions that a philosophical scheme of the sciences should be based upon the facts which support them; should reflect all the classes of facts which have been scientifically ascertained; and should exhibit those facts in their actual connections as coexistent in space and successive in time; the author places at the base the mechanical sciences; followed in the ascending scale by the chemical and organical. These three groups constitute the physical half of the scale, while the upper half consists, in the same ascending order, of the psychical, social, and religious sciences. It will be perceived that each of these groups rests upon the whole of those beneath it, while it is independent of, although it merges into, the one above it. A similar gradation of the sciences, at least the physical ones, was put forward not many years since by Prof. Joseph Le Conte. The author is certainly right in admitting a science of theology, which must be held to include not only all past and present creeds and cults, but also all theories respecting the order of the universe that have their source in scientific thought.

LITERATURE.

SHEPARD'S "PEN PICTURES OF MODERN AUTHORS."

THIS ("Pen Pictures of Modern Authors." Edited by William Shepard. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons) is the second volume in the series of "The Literary Life." The first, "Authors and Authorship," having dealt with a mass of miscellaneous information regarding what might be termed the ways and means of becoming an author, is now followed by the portraiture of the personalities of some of the most prominent of modern writers, either living or but lately passed away.

As a rule, personality does not afford the most nourishing kind of mental pabulum, and some would make its proportion in print or conversation a criterion of one's intellectual attainments. Herbert Spencer goes so far as to say that "one of the best ways of estimating a person's mental calibre is by noticing the ratio of generalities and personalities of his talk." But thus admitting that the personal forms the lowest stratum of subject-matter for thought, it must yet be borne in mind that it is susceptible of almost infinite gradation, varying as it does from the "hes" and "shes" of uneducated colloquial intercourse to the subtlest analysis of character and intellectuality. So far, therefore, from following any extreme ideas as to the elimination of the personal, we must observe that it has a legitimate and important part to play on the stage of culture, and a large place to fill in the space of mind. Even if general personality were beneath the pen of the cultured, those personalities which attach themselves to the greatest literary celebrities borrow a certain nobility, and under such circumstances the veriest gossip finds an investiture of dignity.

Mr. Shepard, in this little volume of "Pen Pictures," has been mostly judicious in his selections, giving enough of gossip and particulars to make the reading extremely light work, yet interspersing with a sufficiency of graver matter to effect a redemption from frivolous vacuity. The sources of the compilation are varied, some of the excerpts not being of a very high order of literary excellence, while one or two suggest a rather exiguous grammatical erudition. The sketches are some twenty in number, beginning with Thomas Carlyle, and ending with "Ouida," and their subjects are all of the highest rank, if we except perhaps Oscar Wilde, whose ephemeral notoriety hardly justifies his being photographed with such an illustrious group. Carlyle is described by Margaret Fuller and Henry Larkin; George Eliot by Kate Field, C. Kegan Paul and an anonymous writer; Ruskin has allotted to him a short extract from *Harper's Monthly*, while John Henry Newman has one of about the same length from Principal Shairp's essay on Keble; Tennyson, about whom the editor says "there is no public man of our day whose private life has been kept so sacredly shrouded from the public gaze," is described by Caroline Fox's "Memories of Old Friends,"

and a mosaic gathered from a number of accounts of that recent product of journalism, the "interviewer;" N. P. Willis, Miss Bremer, and Hawthorne give descriptive notices of Emerson; and the last named of these, together with Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith and John Bigelow, performs a similar pleasant task for the late poet Bryant; while Hawthorne is himself portrayed by James T. Fields and George William Curtis; the relatively small space given to Longfellow and Whittier is filled by Edward Everett Hale, David Macrae, and an extract from the *Philadelphia Press*; Lowell and Holmes, also placed in juxtaposition, are portrayed by Miss Bremer and Justin McCarthy; Dickens is the subject of reminiscences by Blanchard Jerrold, and a trashy article in the *The Englishwoman's Magazine*; Thackeray is cleverly treated by John Esten Cooke, and Charlotte Brontë. The other authors to whom special chapters are devoted are Walt Whitman, Bayard Taylor, Swinburne, and the Brownings. From this somewhat full outline of contents it will be obvious how undesirable and impracticable special criticisms would be.

The general tenor of these "Pen Pictures" is eulogistic, and the names written in the corners are often of those who would much prefer seeing the good, even if they do not wilfully shut their eyes to the bad. Yet within the four corners of this little *sixto-decimo* how much there is that we had rather were necessarily foreign to the natures of those whose works we so admire. Particularly is this noticeable in a want of conformity to the conventions and little nothings in dress and personal appearance. It sounds very well, indeed, to talk about its being the prerogative of genius to wear clothes that look as if they had been flung at the wearer, or to affect an eccentricity of manner oftentimes far from pleasant; but it is one of those prerogatives much more honored in the breach than in the observance. There is a world of condensation in a sentence of Emerson's in which he says "morals rule the world, but at short distances the senses are despotic." True, it makes very little difference whether every grand work in the English language were written in the author's shirt sleeves; but when he leaves his writing-table he had better put on his coat, and let it be one of some sartorial excellence. The well-known attitude (with his leg over the arm of a chair) in which Milton dictated "Paradise Lost," detracts in nowise from the grandest English epic; yet, if that were the position he assumed upon a first introduction, it would strike one as undignified at least.

We predicted for "Authors and Authorship" a place in every library; this, its sequel, will no doubt also have room made for it.

C. DAVIS ENGLISH.

NEW WORKS ON KANT.—The centenary of the publication of Kant's "Critique" has had the good effect of attracting a renewed attention to the great Königsberg thinker. Ever since the break-up of the Hegelian school, in 1835-7, there has been a revival of interest in Kant in Germany. It has been doubted in many quarters whether the metaphysicians who followed him had really fathomed his teaching, and the contrast between his sobriety and their audacity has helped to reinstate him in favor. To this result Schopenhauer also contributed in his own way, and, while Schopenhauer is no true exponent of Kantian principles, it is beyond doubt that he has helped to a better appreciation of some of Kant's doctrines.

Of recent Kantian literature in English, the two least elaborate books are those by Prof. G. S. Morris, of Michigan University, and Dr. Wallace, of Oxford University. Dr. Morris, we understand to be a disciple of Trendelenburg. He first came before the general public by his excellent translation of Ueberweg's "History of Philosophy." He has projected the publication of a series of "German Philosophical Classics for English Readers and Students," in which he is to have the assistance of Prof. Porter, of Yale; Prof. Robert Adamson; Prof. John Watson, of Toronto; Dr. Harris, of Concord; and Prof. Kidney, of Faribault. The first of the series is Dr. Morris's "Kant's Critique of the Pure Reason. A Critical Exposition" (Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.). As the introduction shows, Dr. Morris does not rest satisfied with Kant's philosophy. For his own part, he wants something more definite and clear than Kant's results. But he looks on his author as a man who dealt giant blows to clear effectively the way to a greater truth than he himself possessed. What those blows were—how, for instance, Kant slew Hume's scepticism by his exhibition of the true nature of geometrical proof,—Mr. Morris shows in the eight brief chapters which follow. And those who have "tackled" the "Critique" without any such help as this, know how useful such an analysis of the book must prove to beginners.

Dr. Wallace's book (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.) is, in some sense, complementary to Dr. Morris's. It is one of Dr. Knight's series of "Philosophical Classics for English Readers." It gives a general view of the philosopher's life and of his works. It is more readable to those who care to know something about Kant, without really mastering his system. But for our part, we think Mr. Morris's work likely to be much more useful. Dr. Wallace, we believe, belongs to the Hegelian school, and indeed is its chief representative in England since the death of Prof. Green.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ECLECTIC MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY: A Complete Guide to the Acquisition of Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand [Etc.]. By Elias Longley. Pp. 144. \$0.75. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

ITALY'S LIBERATOR: THE STORY OF GENERAL GARIBALDI'S LIFE. By Frederic T. Gammore. Pp. 152. 1s. 6d. London: S. W. Partridge & Co.

A RATIONAL MATERIALISTIC DEFINITION OF INSANITY AND IMBECILITY [Etc.]. By Henry Howard, M. R. C. S. Pp. 145. \$— Dawson Brothers, Montreal, Canada.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. For Schools and Colleges. By John MacCarthy. Pp. 603. \$— The Catholic Publication Society, New York.

THE ILLUSTRATED TABLE-BOOK AND FIRST LESSONS IN NUMBERS. (New Edition.) Pp. 102. The Catholic Publication Society, New York.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE appreciation in England of our American writers of humorous literature cannot be regarded as narrow or small. The books of Mr. Charles Heber Clark, of Philadelphia, over the *nom de plume* of "Max Adeler," have had a very large sale in Great Britain. His authorized publishers, Ward, Lock & Co., had reported, up to a recent date, the sale of about 100,000 copies of the ordinary editions of his books, chiefly "Out of the Hurly Burly" and "Elbow-Room," but they decided, at the beginning of the year, to issue a sixpenny edition of both of these, and their sale has been remarkable, 104,000 copies having been sold from February to July.

Mr. Cole is engraving portraits on wood, for the *Century*, of Mr. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), and Mr. Henry James, Jr. They will be accompanied by sketches, prepared by Mr. Howells, and the first of the two appears in the number for September. The same issue contains an article on "The War in Egypt," by General Geo. B. McClellan.

The next subject in the "American Actor Series" is to be Mr. Fechter, the biographer being Miss Kate Field.

The private correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson, extending from 1834 to 1872, and edited by Charles Eliot Norton, will be published by J. R. Osgood & Co. in December. The same firm make another very notable announcement—that they will issue in November an entirely new romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, long overlooked and but recently discovered among the novelist's papers. It is entitled "Doctor Grimshaw's Secret," and is described as one of Hawthorne's most powerful and characteristic works. The story turns upon the claims of an American to ancestral estates in England, and the scenes are laid on both sides of the Atlantic. Julian Hawthorne has prepared a preface for it.

Mr. Howard Pyle, the artist and litterateur, is hard at work at his home at Wilmington, Delaware. *Harper's Magazine* will present, early, an article from him *apropos* of the Bi-Centenary of Pennsylvania.

New editions of the works of the Russian novelists, Pushkin and Count A. K. Tolstoi, are announced. It is somewhat surprising that greater efforts are not made to introduce the writings of these authors to American readers. They are perhaps of less value than the books of Turgenieff, but they could not fail to obtain high popularity if well translated.

The whole of the large-paper copies of Shakespeare ("Parchment Library") published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., London, to which we recently referred, were sold on the day of issue.

The new edition of Victor Hugo's works which is being published jointly by Hetzel and Quantin, Paris, will consist in all of 45 volumes at 7 frs. 50c. each.

Professor William Stanley Jevons, whose death by drowning is announced by cable, was an authority on Social Science and Political Economy, according to British tenets. He was at various times lecturer and professor at Owens College, Manchester, and at University College, London, and his writings upon his specialties were numerous. His chief work was "The Principles of Science; a treatise on Logic and Scientific Method," published in 1867.

Rev. Walter W. Skeat has completed his "Etymological Dictionaries of the English Language." They are works of enormous erudition and research. They are issued by the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York, announce an edition of Dickens's "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn," with over thirty fine illustrations from original designs by J. C. Beard.

Macmillan & Co. have in press for immediate issue a cheap edition, printed in the same elegant style as the English book, of Butcher and Lang's famous translation of Homer's *Odyssey*.

Thackeray left an expressed injunction upon his family and friends to permit no biography of himself to be published. But Mr. R. H. Shepherd, who recently published the plays of Dickens, which the novelist wished to be forgotten, has prepared the "Life, Letters and Uncollected Writings" of Thackeray. This is a very different thing from the judicious work done by Mr. Trollope. That was a study of Thackeray as a writer, and it carefully abjured personalities. Mr. Shepherd is doing precisely the thing which Thackeray desired should not be done, and he should be frowned upon by all self-respecting readers.

The season at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, closed a fortnight ago, when Mr. F. C. Burnand's comedy, "The Colonel," was performed for the 550th consecutive time,—one of the most successful "runs" on record.

Lee & Shepard will bring out this season an elaborate holiday book—"Ring Out, Wild Bells,"—with illustrations by Miss Humphrey.

Trinity College, Dublin, has proscribed Walt Whitman. A fellow of the college has written to Attorney General Marston, of Massachusetts, giving the particulars of the college action, after the book had "contaminated the shelves of the library for some time." The gentleman referred to concludes his letter in these terms: "As in matters of this kind there will always be difference of opinion, I confess it gave me great satisfaction to find that so high a legal officer as you found it necessary, as the guardian of public morality, to forbid its publication within the limits of your State."

Mr. E. C. Stedman has written a Stuyvesant legend for *Harper's Christmas*. It is contained in 14 verses and has been illustrated by E. A. Abbey.

Mr. Wm. F. Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature" will be published by Osgood & Co. in December next.

An abridged edition of Mr. John Morley's "Life of Cobden" will be issued immediately.

Speaking of the *Penn Monthly*, the *New York Times* says:—"It is not a credit to Philadelphia that a periodical that showed so much promise and whose place is not filled by any other local monthly, should have perished for want of literary and financial support."

The London *Athenaeum* states that the Polish poet and dramatist Ostrovsky recently died in Paris. He wrote in Polish and in French, his works being principally historical plays in prose and verse. He also translated Molière's "Avare" into Polish verse. By his will he bequeaths 30,000 francs towards founding scholarships for Polish students in the Zurich Polytechnic school.

Victor Hugo is said to be engaged in revising for the press a play with Mazarin for its hero, the first draft of which was written nearly forty years ago. The name assigned for it is "Les Jumeaux."

ART NOTES.

THE Triennial Salon, at Paris, has been decided on, and the first will be held next year. These salons, organized by the State, will contain pictures that have been selected from the best that had been exhibited at the three previous salons. Much is expected from the movement.

There is a movement for the erection of an Art Gallery and Museum at Aberdeen.

Mr. Griggs, the younger, has made a very successful colored copy of Shakespeare's bust in Stratford Church, for the new Shakespeare Society.

The South Kensington Museum is to be fully described in a hand-book which Mr. M. D. Conway is preparing; it will be profusely illustrated.

The Roumanian Parliament has voted a sum equivalent to \$200,000 for the erection of a new art museum at Bucharest.

The Water-Color Exhibition at the Fall Season of the New York Academy, it is promised, will be uncommonly full and attractive.

Scalp Level, seven miles from Johnstown, Pa., on the line between Somerset and Cambria Counties, becomes yearly a more favorite summer resort for artists. The mountain stream and gorge at this place offer inexhaustible opportunities to the landscape painter. Mr. George Hetzel, of Pittsburg, has long been the Dean of this pleasant art faculty, and as many of the artists take their families with them, life at this quaint Allegheny village during July and August is full of enjoyment.

A recent loan exhibition of pictures at Manchester, England, was a financial failure.

Hubert Herkimer, the Bavarian-English artist, intends to lecture in the United States this autumn. Mr. Herkimer's etchings and paintings are highly appreciated in London.

W. H. Mackay, a promising young engineer, who took the first prizes in the recent competitions proposed by the owners of *The Century*, died recently at the age of eighteen.

The much ridiculed statue of the Duke of Wellington, on the arch at Hyde Park Corner, London, will probably not stand there much longer—certainly not if the petition of the Royal Academy for its removal is of any weight.

The commission for the statue of Mr. Darwin, which is to be erected in London by public subscription, as a memorial to the great naturalist, and is to be placed in the Natural History Galleries at South Kensington, has been given to Mr. Boehm.

The monument to Sir Edwin Landseer, by Mr. Woolner, has now been placed in the crypt of St. Paul's, near the tomb of the artist, and in the next vault to that in which Sir Christopher Wren is buried. It consists of a medallion portrait in profile, below which is a bas-relief from the well-known design of "The Shepherd's Chief Mourner."

Mr. Marshall Wood, an English sculptor, died in July, shortly after returning from a visit to Australia. He executed statues of Queen Victoria for the Senate House at Ottawa, for Montreal, on the Maidan at Calcutta, and for the Victorian Parliament Houses in Melbourne and in Sydney. His principal ideal work was "Daphne." The Prince and Princess of Wales sat to Mr. Wood for busts, and the Cobden statue at Manchester was also from his studio.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—All the clerks in the office of the National Board of Health have been discharged, owing to the failure of Congress to provide for their retention. Only the chief clerk and secretary are retained.

—President Arthur reached New York, on Saturday, in a steamer from Washington, and has since been at his home in that city.

—Serious forest fires were reported on the 11th inst., in the neighborhood of Shasta, California.

—Advices from Toronto, on the 11th, state that during the past fortnight the weather has been so treacherous and violent that through a large part of Ontario the farmers will suffer very serious losses. The reports go to show that south of a line drawn from Goderich to a point a few miles north of Toronto the actual yield of the crops will be very seriously reduced.

—The State Department at Washington has received, through the St. Petersburg Legation, a copy of a circular issued by the Russian Ministry in relation to the expulsion of Israelites, in which the local authorities are directed not to expel Israelites established prior to 1880, and residing there in virtue of regular permission; and on the other hand directing them to take measures to prevent new authority being given to Israelites who have not the right of residence.

—The Treasury Department at Washington has been officially notified that an International Exposition will be held in Rome, Italy, in 1888 and 1889.

—The Pennsylvania State League (colored) endorsed the Stalwart Ticket in its meeting at Williamsport, and was addressed by Gen. Beaver in the evening.

—The Vermont Greenbackers have put a full State and Congressional ticket in nomination.

—United States Senator Hoar has written a letter to the people of Massachusetts in which he at considerable length gives his reasons for voting for the River and Harbor bill, and his views on internal improvements. The Senator asserts that if he and his associates erred in their views upon the bill, it was with the sincerest desire to do right, and without the smallest motive to do wrong.

—Mr. Stephen J. Meany, an ex-Fenian and correspondent of the *Star* (New York) was arrested at Ennis, Ireland, but set at liberty again. The State Department showed both promptness and emphasis in dealing with the case of this naturalized citizen.

—The Philadelphia Land Leaguers proposed to send money to Egypt to help Arabi Bey, but relinquished the proposal at Mr. Parnell's instance.

—Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived in Egypt on Tuesday with the Household Troops, and took command next day. It was reported that Arabi Bey had induced the Ulemas in Cairo to depose the Sultan, but this proves to be incorrect.

—The Bankers' Convention began its session at Saratoga on Thursday.

—Thus far the Anti-Conkling wing of the Republican party in New York has been the more successful in choosing and instructing delegations to the State Convention.

—The annual budget of the East Indian government shows a surplus of £3,171,000, which will be devoted to reducing the oppressive salt duties. The authorities are determined to clothe their soldiers with fabrics made in India, instead of buying them in England as heretofore.

—The fund held in the United States Treasury for the redemption of cancelled national bank notes, has advanced from twenty millions at the beginning of 1881, to thirty-eight millions on the 1st inst., but this apparent contraction of the currency has been balanced by large issues of silver certificates.

—Senator Hill of Georgia died of cancer, on Wednesday morning, in his fifty-ninth year.

—The amount of taxable property in Philadelphia is reported by the Board of Revision as \$571,483,225, of which only \$8,795,700 is personal property.

—The Bonapartist party celebrated the "Fête of the Empire" on Tuesday (Aug 15) at a public ball in Paris, five thousand persons attending.

—Prof. Stanley Jevons of University College London was drowned while bathing on the South coast of England on Tuesday. He was formerly of Owens College, Manchester, and wrote much on political economy and scientific methodology.

—Dr. Lyon Playfair is coming again to America this summer—not to address the Land League.

—A convention has been held at Duluth to urge on Congress and the State Legislatures the need of a canal from Lake Superior to the navigable rivers of the Northwest.

—Dr. McCosh has again reminded the American public that he was one of the commissioners who devised competitive examinations for the British Civil Service.

DRIFT.

—Sixty-nine insurance companies are doing business in Canada. There are 39 life, 29 fire, 6 inland marine, 3 ocean marine, 5 accident, 2 guarantee, 1 plate-glass, and 1 steam-boiler. The Government holds for the security for policy-holders deposits from these companies amounting to over \$7,000,000. Last year, insurers paid to the fire companies premiums amounting to \$3,827,116, or \$347,539 more than in the previous year. But the sum of \$3,169,824, a fraction over 82 per cent. of the receipts, was paid in losses. Lives are insured in Canada to the extent of \$17,618,011. During the last year, the companies paid as death claims the sum of \$1,879,240. In all classes of insurance there has been a great increase in the number of insurers, and the increase has been largely enjoyed by native companies.

—The following piece of "advice by Mr. Ruskin" forms a preface to the latest edition of his catalogue, just issued:—"I have directed Mr. Allen, in this and all future issues of his list of my purchasable works, to advertise none but those which he is able to despatch to order by return of post. The just estimate of decline in the energy of advancing age; the warnings, now thrice repeated, of disabling illness consequent on any unusual exertion of thought; and, chiefly, the difficulty I now find in addressing a public for whom in the course of the last few years of Revolution old things have passed away, and all things become new, render it, in my thinking, alike irreverent and unwise to speak of any once-intended writings as 'in preparation.' I may, perhaps, pray the courtesy of my readers—and, here and there, the solicitude of my friends—to refer, at the time of the monthly issue of magazines, to the circular of Mr. Allen, in which they will always find the priced announcements of anything I have printed during the month. May I also venture to hint to friends who may at any time be anxious about me, that the only trustworthy evidences of my health are my writings, and that it is a prettier attention to an old map to read what he wishes to say, and can say without effort, than to require him to answer vexing questions on general subjects, or to add to his day's appointed labor the burden of accidental and unnecessary correspondence?"

—The 29th poetic competition for the south of France opened on the 13th inst. and will close on the 1st December. Twenty medals will be awarded as prizes.

—The Belgian Academy of Sciences offers a prize of 3,000 fr. for the best essay on the pollution of rivers and the destruction of fish. The essay should be sent to the Secretary before October 1st, 1884.

—The Congress of Hygiene announces its fourth international exhibition at Geneva from the 1st of September to the 15th. All nations are invited to contribute objects of any kind relating to hygiene and the statistics of population.

—Investigations recently conducted by officers of the Geological Survey establish the existence of valuable coal fields in the State of Rewa, Central India. The coal is described as of excellent quality.

—There are nine bold travellers amongst the English women. It is announced in London that Miss Marianne North has sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, to resume her task of painting the flora of all parts of the world. After spending some months in South Africa, she proposes, the *Academy* says, to visit Madagascar and the Seychelles Archipelago, both of which present rare and beautiful objects for the pencil. As before, she travels alone and unattended.

—Concerning the parks of London, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "At a rough estimate, every thousand Londoners have an acre of public park in which to disport themselves, and this without reckoning the parks which, being in the outer circle, are only accessible through a journey by rail. As compared with that of some of the large towns in the provinces, this allowance of recreation ground is on the most liberal scale. Glasgow, with a population of close upon half a million, has only four parks, and the whole of these comprise no more than 374 acres. Leeds is not even so fortunate as Glasgow, having only 165 acres of park to 310,000 of population. Manchester is in a still worse position, its park accommodation being about a third of an acre to each thousand of its inhabitants. The whole of the public parks in these three great centres of population comprise an area much less than is included in the parks of the West-end. For the preservation of many valuable open spaces, the Londoner of the future will be considerably indebted to the Metropolitan Board of Works. That much-abused body is making continual additions to the parks under its control. It now has the management of 1698 acres, widely scattered throughout the metropolis and the suburbs. Twenty-one acres of this public playground were acquired last year, and the Board now proposes to take over three more small parks in the parish of Camberwell. These 1,698 acres more than equal the combined area of the Royal parks in the West-end, of Regent's Park, of Victoria Park, and of Battersea. Altogether, reckoning the gardens of the Thames Embankment as one, they represent twenty-five parks and open spaces, some as large as Hampstead-heath or Clapham-common, and others containing only four or five acres, or in two cases even less.

"It would be impossible to over-estimate the value of some of the open spaces in the East-end of London. The East has always seemed in a much worse position than the West in regard to its parks. Now, however, the balance has been redressed. To Victoria Park and Bethnal-Green Gardens must be added the magnificent expanse of Epping Forest. There are, moreover, in the East of London several open spaces which are practically unknown to all but the inhabitants of that crowded neighborhood. Most of these, like London-fields, comprising twenty-seven acres, are unenclosed playgrounds, and in that condition they are doubtless far more valuable than if they had been given over to the skill of the landscape gardener. What is most needed in a thickly populated district is a place where the children can romp undisturbed. The East-end of London has eight such places in the Hackney-commons, and it is satisfactory to find that the Metropolitan Board of Works, instead of making them into mere gardens, as is so frequently done with similar spaces elsewhere, inclines rather to put up gymnasiums and to make provision for all kinds of healthy exercise. It is a great point in favor of the London parks in general that they are actual recreation grounds. There is always a temptation, especially in parks comprising only a few acres, to resort to artifice in order to convey the idea of space.

"It is a trite saying that in London there is no municipal spirit. The metropolis is much too large to allow the majority of its inhabitants to feel deeply concerned in any portion of it but that in which they themselves live. In the matter of parks and open spaces, for example, there has never been really any public movement in favor of their extension or preservation. The Londoner endeavors to live as near as possible to a park of some kind, but the resident at Camberwell in nowise interests himself in the fate of Hackney Downs. It is not a little remarkable, under the circumstances, that so many open spaces have been preserved for the public use and enjoyment. The parks of the West-end contain 749 acres distributed as follows:—Hyde Park, 360 acres; Kensington Gardens, 274 acres; St. James's, 60 acres; and Green Park, 55 acres. In the north-west there is Regent's Park, containing 400 acres; in the east, Bethnal-green-gardens and Victoria Park, containing 270 acres; in the south and south-west there are Greenwich Park and Battersea Park, containing 185 acres, and Kennington Park, with 11 acres. The Metropolitan Board of Works has control over parks, gardens, and commons amounting to 1,698 acres. Exclusive of Greenwich Park and Bethnal-green-gardens, these give a total of 3,313 acres. To these add Greenwich Park, Bethnal-green-gardens, Camberwell-green, Nunhead-green, Paddington-green, Primrose-hill, Peckham-rye, Islington-green, etc., and there will be, actually within the metropolis and the immediate suburbs, about 4,000 acres, which, to a resident population of 4,000,000, would be one acre per thousand. In the outer circle there are Epping Forest, Bushey Park, Hampton Court Park, and Kew Gardens, which together far more than equal in extent the combined area of the metropolitan parks, gardens, and commons."

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, August 17.

THE same careful calculation as to the probabilities of the future continues to be made in financial and speculative circles. The weight of opinion, it is said, inclines to the "bull" side, and this is reflected in the operations in the market, the tone being steady and firm, even if the dealings are rather dull. The reports from the harvests remain of the same generally favorable tenor. It is represented that the wheat yield of Minnesota and Dakota is not only very large, but of very high quality. The Illinois crop of wheat has suffered some damage in a part of the State by rains that fell a few days ago, while the sheaves were still in shock. This injury is probably less than was at first represented. The money market continues very easy.

The following were the quotations, (sales,) of leading stocks, in the Philadelphia market, yesterday: City 6's, New, 131; United Companies of New Jersey, 188½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 62½; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 31¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 62; Catawissa, preferred, 55; Northern Pacific, common, 51½; ditto, pre-

ferred, 96; Northern Central Railroad, 50; Lehigh Navigation, 44; Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western Railroad, 21½; Hestonville Railroad, 17; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 17; Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, preferred, 27.

The closing quotations of principal stocks in the New York market, yesterday, were as follows:

Chicago and Northwestern, common, 149; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 175; Canada Southern, 64¾; Central Pacific, 94¾; Colorado Coal, 45; Columbus, C. and I. C., 12½; Delaware and Hudson, 118¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 148¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 61¾; Erie and Western, 41; East Tennessee, common, 11½; East Tennessee, preferred, 19; Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, 85; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 95; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 46¾; Kansas and Texas, 39¾; Lake Shore and M. Southern, 115¾; Louisville and Nashville, 75; Michigan Central, 99¾; M. & St. Paul, 123¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 138½; Mobile and Ohio, 23; Manhattan Railway, 54½; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 83¾; Missouri Pacific, 106¾; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 57½; Memphis and Charleston, 62¼; New York Central, 137¼; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 39¾; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 55½; New York, Ontario and Western, 25¾; New Jersey Central, 79¾; Nashville and Chattanooga, 63½; Ohio and Mississippi, 37¾; Ohio Central, 17¾; Pacific Mail, 45¾; Peoria, Decatur and Ev., 36¾; Rochester and Pittsburgh, 27¾; Richmond and Danville, 120¼; St. Paul and Omaha, 54¼; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 112¼; Texas Pacific, 51¾; Union Pacific, 116¾; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 37¾; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 65¾; West. Union, 89¾.

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the New York market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881, con., 3½	101¼	
United States 5s, 1881, con., 3½	101¾	101¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered,	113¾	113¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon,	114¾	114¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	119¾	119¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	119¾	119¾
United States currency 6s, 1895,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	130	

The statement of the New York banks for August 12th, showed a gain of \$1,147,875, in surplus reserve, so that the banks then held \$3,832,300 in excess of the amount required by law. The following were the chief items in the statement:

	August 5.	August 12.	Differences.
Loans,	\$335,324,600	\$336,916,200	Inc. \$1,591,600
Specie,	58,660,500	60,405,100	Inc. 1,744,600
Legal tenders,	24,044,900	23,962,600	Dec. 82,300
Deposits,	320,083,900	322,141,600	Inc. 2,057,700
Circulation,	18,259,900	18,204,100	Dec. 55,800

The Philadelphia bank statement of the same date shows a decrease in all items, as follows:

	August 5.	August 12.	Differences.
Loans,	77,099,834	\$76,674,768	Dec. \$425,066
Reserve,	20,701,303	\$20,456,729	Dec. 244,574
Deposits,	55,507,628	54,907,805	Dec. 599,823
Circulation,	9,842,360	9,436,352	Dec. 406,008
Clearings,	50,758,881	46,385,803	Dec. 4,378,078
Balances,	8,078,121	6,802,942	Dec. 1,275,179

The shipments of gold to Italy having at last actually reached an end, the specie exports of last week amounted to only \$290,000, of which the whole was silver. It all went to Liverpool, \$100,000 being in American bars, \$110,000 in Mexican bars, and the remainder in Mexican dollars.

The earliest shipment of new corn ever received at St. Louis arrived on Saturday. There were five carloads, raised near Waco, Texas. It brought \$1.75 per bushel.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday has this item: "Although various rumors are prevalent that a successor has been chosen for Mr. Cassatt, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who retires in October, inquiry in the proper quarter develops that no action has yet been taken in the matter. While Mr. Cassatt has thus far resisted all persuasions to recall his resignation, friends of the Pennsylvania Company have not abandoned the hope that the services of so accomplished a railway manager may yet be retained by this great corporation."

John H. Jones, statistician for the anthracite coal-carrying companies, makes the following statement of anthracite coal tonnage for the month of July, 1882, compared with the same period last year:

	July, 1882.	July, 1881.	Difference.
Phil. & Reading R. R.,	653,409 02	639,578 15	Inc. 13,820 07
Leh. Val. R. R.,	548,742 19	493,033 10	Inc. 55,709 09
C. R. R. of N. J.,	416,071 12	378,635 07	Inc. 37,436 05
D. L. & W. R. R.,	441,134 18	381,508 14	Inc. 59,626 04
D. & H. Can. Co.,	296,931 15	285,804 09	Inc. 11,127 06
Penna. R. R.,	218,488 13	206,517 07	Inc. 11,971 06
Penna. Coal Co.,	151,503 08	140,289 11	Inc. 11,213 17
N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R.,	30,876 10	47,732 00	Dec. 16,855 10
Total,	2,757,248 17	2,572,099 13	Inc. 185,149 04

The total production up to July 31, 1882, was 15,325,100 13 tons against 15,039,696 09 tons at the same time last year, an increase of 285,504 04 tons. The stock of coal on hand at tidewater shipping points on July 31, 1882, was 575,532 tons, against 583,936 tons at the same time last year, a decrease of 8,404 tons.

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